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NATO'S LONG-TERM PLAN 'LARGELY UNREALIZABLE'

LD121725 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 12 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

The North Atlantic Council at a session at the level of foreign ministers has decided to approve the acceptance of Soviet proposals for eliminating American and Soviet medium- and shorter-range missiles in Europe.

This decision seems to show that NATO has succeeded in overcoming the nervousness generated by the real prospect of achieving a first agreement on nuclear arms reduction, the possibility of a "precedent" undesirable for some. World public opinion expresses the hope that the Geneva talks on [words indistinct] now have a chance to advance to the finishing straight.

For the first time since the emergence of nuclear weapons an extremely important step can be made along the difficult but the only sensible [words indistinct] mankind can take towards a safe world.

The strategy of further (?steps) elaborated at the session is disquieting, however.

Confirmation of NATO's commitment to the policy of "nuclear deterrence", "limitation" of cuts in strategic offensive forces only to 50 per cent and reductions in nuclear systems with the range of less than 500 kilometres only down to "equal ceilings" attest to the aspiration to preserve nuclear arsenals.

All this also attests to the desire to hold on to the dangerous tool, the old position-of-strength policy and outdated stereotypes in East-West relations.

One is surprised to learn that documents adopted at the session totally ignore the relationship between stratgic offensive and strategic defensive weapons.

Advancing as a long-term objective a 50-per cent reduction in the offensive forces, the NATO foreign ministers do not mention the Strategic Defence Initiative although it must be perfectly clear to them that without strengthening the ABM Treaty the long-term objective will remain merely a good intention.

NATO reiterated the need for eliminating the alleged disbalance (?of) conventional arms and armed forces in Europe despite the fact that the myth of the Warsaw Treaty's superiority has been repeatedly dispelled even in NATO countries at various levels.

The long-term programme worked out by the NATO miniters is, thus, largely unrealizable.

Despite all that, the first step -- with regard to medium-and shorter-range missiles -- would demonstrate (?the possibility) of attaining far-reaching agreements in the field of nuclear disarmament, providing there is political will.

That would be a truly historic change in the field of East-West relations, a major contribution by both sides to strengthening mutual trust, a significant achievement from the viewpoint of normalizing the military-political situation in Europe and the world at large.

What is particularly important, there would emerge the hope that a realistic approach would (?gradually) take over the capitals of NATO countries, while relapses of the outdated mode of thinking would [word indistinct] manifested ever rarely.

FRG PERSHINGS COMPLICATE CURB PROSPECTS

PM151101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 87 Second Edition p6

[Yevgeniy Grigoryev article under the rubric "Political Diary": "Honest Reckoning"]

[Text] Eight months lie between the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik, at which a principled accord was reached on eliminating medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, and the recently concluded session of the North Atlantic Alliance Council at Reykjavik, at which its members finally agreed on the stance to be taken on this highly topical problem. Eight months! If it had not been for the world public's virtually unanimous "for," the North Atlantic snail would have crawled even more slowly, as had been the case in the majority of other disarmament issues. But better late than never.

Judging by the NATO communique, the Atlantic allies, including Bonn, which dodged the issue until the very end, are now generally and on the whole in agreement with the "double zero option," the complete elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone and the same fate for operational and tactical missiles. Western commentators optimistically interpret this as the West European allies giving the White House the "green light" for the finish in Geneva.

Well, thanks to the Soviet proposals, the prospect of reaching an agreement on medium-range missiles is now tangible. One would like to think common sense will make it possible to make this prospect reality. Common sense is greatly needed, because even with the "green light" a number of conditions are clearly apparent in the NATO position. In addition, every one of these conditions could easily be turned into a stumbling block if so desired. Let us quote France's LE MATIN as evidence: "The West Europeans have said 'yes' to the so-called 'double zero option.' However, one cannot fail to notice the numerous nuances and provisions accompanying this decision. They could complicate talks on a final agreement in many ways."

Take, for example, the question of the 72 Pershing-1A missiles at the disposal of the West German Bundeswehr. The U.S. Army in the FRG is keeping the same number of nuclear warheads for these missiles "under lock and key." These missiles fall into the operational and tactical class. They have a range of 750 km. But, as Federal Chancellor H. Kohl said in the Bundestag, "these 72 German Pershing-1A missiles and their U.S. warheads cannot be incorporated in the U.S.-Soviet 'zero option.' These missiles have never been under discussion." The U.S. President's national security adviser, F. Carlucci, said recently that these missiles "must not be part of the negotiating process."

Why does Bonn need these 72 missiles and, the main question, the nuclear charges for them? It is sometimes said this is the "bone" which the chancellor has allegedly been forced to throw to the "steel helmet" (the militarist Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union faction) for domestic policy reasons. But can the "pacification" of the far right in any NATO country at the expense of European security be tolerated? Can it be allowed to objectively become a demand for unilateral military advantages, moreover in the nuclear sphere? It appears that while officially renouncing nuclear weapons, Bonn actually wants to be a "near-nuclear power" with its finger on the button of nuclear missiles.

The Pentagon would willingly take refuge in the Bonn formula. In this case, after the removal of Soviet operational and tactical missiles, with the technical complicity of the Bundeswehr the Americans would be virtually the sole "users" of this class of nuclear missiles in Europe (France and Britain have no operational and tactical missiles).

The concern felt by Poland, discussed recently in Warsaw, is understandable. Everywhere in Europe, in fact, including the FRG, people cannot understand or accept NATO's artificial stratagems surrounding the Pershing-1A missiles.

Only one thing is true in Western statements on this issue: The Bundeswehr missiles have indeed never been and are not the subject of the USSR-U.S. Geneva talks. They deal with the question of eliminating medium-range missiles, operational and tactical missiles, and the corresponding nuclear warheads of these two powers alone. No one is taking these treasured Pershing-1A missiles away from Bonn's generals. Let them get on with it, although this is a dangerous "game" for the world.

The U.S. nuclear warheads under discussion are another matter entirely. Legally and in practice these 72 charges are U.S. property, U.S. weapons. If we are going to calculate when eliminating medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles in the European zone we must calculate honestly, which means including and destroying all the relevant Soviet and U.S. missiles and charges. Any other logic is inappropriate here.

U.S. MISREPRESENTING USSR POSITION IN GENEVA

LD181409 Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 18 TASS -- By Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military writer:

The dialogue between Moscow and the capitals of NATO countries on the issue of West German Pershing-1A missiles and U.S. nuclear warheads for them has lately become very strange in character.

Speaking at a regular news conference in Moscow, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov explained in detail that at the Geneva talks the Soviet Union did not insist on the dismantling of West German shorter-range missiles and that the Soviet draft treaty on the medium-range and shorter-range missiles provided only for the elimination of U.S. nuclear warheads for those Pershing-1A's.

However, in these reports about the Moscow news conference Western mass media alleged that the Soviet Union had demanded the elimination of West German Pershing-1A missiles.

Speaking in an interview to the newspaper BILD, Friedhelm Ost, a spokesman for the West German Government has continued to engage in polemics, arguing in favor of the preservation of the West German Pershings, although there was nobody to argue with.

The newspaper PRAVDA reaffirmed yet another time that the Bundeswehr's missiles were not among the subjects discussed at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. PRAVDA said that the case in point at the talks was the elimination of the medium-range and shorter-range missiles and the corresponding nuclear warheads belonging only to those two powers.

Nonetheless, President Ronald Reagan told the West German newspaper DIE WELT that in the past the Soviet Union had not insisted on the elimination of West German missiles but that its position allegedly changed by now.

Trying to force the open door, the U.S. President declared that the United States was not going to negotiate with the Soviet Union weapon systems belonging to "third countries".

Evidently the matter is not that NATO leaders are "deaf" and not that inaccurate information has arrived in Washington from the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks. No one is threatening the Bundeswehr's missiles and Washington knows that perfectly well. The matter is that the White House is now trying to cause confusion on the issue of who owns the warheads for shorter-range missiles in a bid to "save" them from destruction after the agreement, now in the making, is concluded.

Today Washington is putting the label "third countries" on its nuclear warheads. Who knows, maybe tomorrow the White House will go even further and openly proclaim them to be "part of independent deterrence forces of the Federal Republic of Germany"?

POTENTIAL PROBLEMS WITH INF MISSILE TREATY

LD160904 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 16 Jun 87

["On the Problem of Working Out an Agreement on Medium-Range Missiles" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jun [TASS] -- A joint draft [maket] of a treaty fixing the positions of the USSR and United States on medium-range missiles has been drawn up by the group at the Geneva talks. The delegations have started detailed discussions of this plan. A number of obstacles arising from the unfounded demands of the U.S. side must be overcome to work out an agreed text, says an article published in the Military Bulletin of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY [APN].

The United States is still trying to get only Soviet medium-range missiles cut at the first stage. It is not giving up its intention to deploy [razmestit] 100 Pershing-2s with nuclear warheads within range of USSR territory. The United States is trying not to eliminate Pershing-2 and land-based cruise missiles in Europe, but in fact to reequip them as operational and tactical Pershing-1Bs and sea-based cruise missiles with conventional warheads.

At present it is difficult to describe the utlimate meaning of this position, the article goes on to say. Washington is hardly inviting the USSR to engage, for its own part, in refitting SS-20 missiles with other types of armaments. It is unlikely because they are demanding that the USSR destroy ground-based cruise missiles for example. At the same time, having violated the SALT II Treaty and having physically exceeded the maximum ceilings for strategic armaments outlined in it, the Americans are in principle untying the hands of the Soviet side even if we do not make use of the invitation to get even, in regard to long term considerations. But unilateral restraint understandably has its limits.

As for re-equipping Pershing-2s, apart from anything else, that would mean a substantial increase in the threat to the USSR allies in the Warsaw Pact and would contradict the basic aim -- reducing the level of military confrontation in all fields.

No less significant is the question of U.S. weapons [boyezaryad] on Pershing-1A missiles deployed in the FRG and belonging to the Bundeswehr. This creates a precedent -- it is enough to put a weapon [boezaryad] which is de jure controlled by the United States on a launcher belonging to another state for this weapon to be excluded from the Soviet-U.S. balance. It is as if mixed nuclear forces are coming into being which are outside the Nonproliferation Treaty and other existing ones as well as possible agreements. If the United States is heading for that option then they will have to reveal their cards so that everyone knows just what relative "zero" it is that attracts them. In theory it is possible to suppose that the USSR allies in the Warsaw Pact, let's say the GDR and the CZSSR, for their part ask the USSR to let them have SS-12 operational and tactical missile launchers, retaining the responsibility for servicing the nuclear ammunitions. While other Soviet allies might prefer SS-23 launchers....

Questions of verification [kontrol] become particularly complex in the set of problems on medium-range missiles. The USSR has explained on more than one occasion that it is in favor of the severest, most far-reaching verification, including obligatory onsite inspection; naturally, U.S. military bases on the territories of third countries are liable to verification. It would be quite logical within the context of the idea of inspection on suspicion of undeclared objectives to put forward demands for the inclusion not just of enterprises which are directly linked with the production of medium-range missiles under contract but also of firms where it is possible to organize such production in secret.

The "basic provisions of a treaty for a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests" provide evidence of how far the Soviet side is willing to go in questions of verification. In particular these envisage an obligation to provide unconditional access to a place designated in the inquiry of the inspecting side and the establishment of an institute of international inspectors.

PONOMAREV DENIES PASSIVITY OF PACT STANCE

PM181551 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jun 87 First Edition p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA observer M. Ponomarev replies to reader's letter under heading "Ready To Repel the Aggressor" under rubric "We Answer a Reader's Question" -- first two grafs are reader's letter]

[Text] "As stressed at the Political Consultative Committee conference in Berlin, the Warsaw Pact military doctrine is defensive in nature and geared to the task of preventing both nuclear and conventional war. At the same time it is well-known that the military doctrines of the United States and the North Atlantic bloc are clearly offensive and aggressive, which is fraught with the threat of a universal nuclear catastrophe. Is it not true that the Soviet Union and its allies are taking a passive stance in the face of this threat?"

O. Pchelov, Rostov-on-Don.

The 27th CPSU Congress defined the main aspect of our party's activity in the world arena as the struggle against the nuclear danger and the arms race and for the preservation and strengthening of universal peace. This viewpoint is shared totally by the communist and workers' parties of the Warsaw Pact countries. At the Political Consultative Committee conference in Berlin its participants reaffirmed their belief that the main task is to prevent war, remove it from mankind once and for all, preserve peace on earth, end the arms race, and move in the direction of specific disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament measures, with the aim of achieving general and complete disarmament. By virtue of the nature of the socialist social system, the Warsaw Pact states have never linked and do not link their future with military solutions to international problems. They are in favor of resolving all international disputes by peaceful, political means alone.

But we live in a complex, contradictory world. The new political thinking is still only forging a path for itself in the international arena. The leaders of the largest capitalist states, and primarily the United States, continue to cling to outmoded dogmas, think in terms of confrontation and force, and aspire to military superiority over the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and to world hegemony. These political aims are reflected in the military doctrines by which the United States and its NATO partners are guided in their military activity. AS KRASNAYA ZVEZDA observed recently when answering a question from reader A. Yeremenko, however much it may try to disguise itself as defensive, current U.S military doctrine is offensive and aggressive.

This, of course, cannot be ignored by the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states. While being in favor of implementing disarmament measures, they are forced to maintain their armed forces at the level of strength which would allow them to repel any outside attack against any member of the Warsaw Pact. Considering the complex international situation and the growing aggressiveness among reactionary imperialist circles, the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo devote unremitting attention to the country's defense capability, the combat might of the USSR Armed Forces, and the reinforcement of military discipline.

The strictness with which the party approaches these issues was illustrated by the discussion at a CPSU Central Committee Politburo session of a report from the USSR Ministry of Defense on the circumstances connected with the violation of the Soviet Union's airspace on 28 May this year. The Politburo once again stressed the fundamental importance of the task of decisively raising the level of combat readiness and discipline in the Armed Forces, skillfully controlling troops, and ensuring their constant ability to prevent any encroachment on the Soviet state's sovereignty. These demands are a program of action for all Soviet Armed Forces personnel.

It is therefore obvious, Comrade Pchelov, that the Soviet Union and its allies are certainly not adopting a passive stance in the face of the threat of imperialist aggression. In the document "On the Military Doctrine of the Warsaw Pact" the participants in the Berlin Political Consultative Committee conference stated: "The armed forces of the allied states are maintained at a level of combat readiness sufficient to ensure we are not taken unaware; and if an attack should nevertheless be made against them they will give the aggressor a crushing rebuff." This is the unshakable will of the allied states expressed in their military doctrine.

PRESS AGENCY DIRECTORS MEET MEDVEDEV, SYCHEV

LD181517 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] A meeting took place in Moscow of the leaders of the press agencies APN for the USSR; SOFIAPRESS from Bulgaria; BUDAPRESS from Hungary; PANORAMA from GDR; PRENSA LATINA and AIN from Cuba; MONGOLPRESS from Mongolia, INTERPRESS from Poland; ORBIS from CSSR; and of the press agencies from Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. Its participants exchanged experiences from the work on bringing to light the most important international events and exchanged information about their immediate plans.

The meeting participants were received by Comrade Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and had a discussion with CEMA General Secretary Comrade Sychev.

BRIEFS

PACT DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED -- A collection of the documents and items from the Conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the member states of the Warsaw Pact at Berlin 28-29 May 1987 has been issued. It contains documents on the military doctrine of the member states in the Warsaw Pact on overcoming underdevelopment, the establishment of a new international economic order, the Communique of the PCC Conference, the report on the meeting between the leaders of the delegations, and other items. The collection is published by Politizdat. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Jun 87 LD]

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ADDRESSES JOURNALISTS

Need for Gulf Agreements

LD181448 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 18 TASS -- Many countries that use sea lanes of the Persian Gulf and receive petroleum from the area feel concerned over a tense situation in the region, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman said at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists today.

Serious concern on that score is expressed by Kuwait, by other countries of the region. There have been no attacks on vessels in that zone in the recent days. But there is no certainty that such attacks will not be repeated. We believe the matter is that clear-cut agreements that would guarantee the safety of shipping in the area are lacking, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman said. The Iran-Iraq conflict continues and assumes at time different forms, of "tanker war," of "war of cities."

Certain states continue attempts to build up their military presence under the pretext of ensuring security in the area, and this only complicates the situation.

Sharing the concern of the world public and the Persian Gulf states which in a resolution of the recent conference of the foreign ministers of the participating countries of the Cooperation Council proclaimed their concerns once again, the Soviet Union declares for pooling the efforts toward an early settlement of the situation in the area. We not only suggest, but also strive in practice to promote the ending of the war, the settlement of the crisis situation in the Persian Gulf, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said. The same tasks were set also during the visit of first USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov to Tehran and Baghdad.

Central America, Gulf Issues

LD182109 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] At the Soviet Foreign Ministry's press center there has been a meeting for Soviet and foreign journalists, details in this report.

The chief of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department Gennadiy Gerasimov spoke about the results of the just ended round of Soviet-American consultations in Washington on the implementation of intergovernmental agreement on the prevention of sea and air incidents, signed in 1972. Gerasimov said that the Soviet delegation had drawn attention to the repeated violations of Soviet borders by American naval vessels. The delegation said that these provocative actions eroded the agreement and questioned the sincerity of the United States claims that it seeks to rule out incidents at sea.

Gerasimov reaffirmed that, as before, the Soviet Union wanted an early peace settlement in Central America. He deplored the fact that the United States had gone to great lengths in a bid to prevent the presidents of Central American countries from meeting in Guatemala at the end of this month. Gerasimov said it was very important for the Central American governments to show constructive political will and determination to act in compliance with their national interests.

About the situation in the Persian Gulf, Gerasimov said the Soviet Union believed that clear and reliable agreements must be reached to guarantee the safety of shipping. He described the Iran-Iraq conflict and attempts by some countries to build up their military presence in the Gulf as the main obstacle in the way of such an agreement. The Soviet Union, he said, wants an early settlement of that region, it has taken a number of practical steps in a bid to bring the Iran-Iraq war to an end. [sentence as heard]

He said the First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov had instructions to this effect in the course of his trips to Tehran and Baghdad.

Asked about the possibility of a visit to the Soviet Union by Israeli Officials, including Shim'on Peres, Gerasimov said that the Soviet Union had not invited any officials from that country.

Those were highlights of a press conference held at the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Press Center.

PRAVDA CITES LUKYANOV SPEECH AT CONSTITUTION MEETING

PM171151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "More Socialism, More Democracy. International Scientific Conference Devoted to the 70th Anniversary of Great October"]

[Text] History has confirmed in full V.I. Lenin's foresight that the working masses would use their political supremacy as a base for the socialist reconstruction of society and that the full development of democracy, the search for forms of such development, and their testing in practice would be one of the most important parts of this tremendous work. At the same time, socialist democracy would become a powerful lever for society's movement along the path of progress, influencing the economy, urging on its transformation, and being influenced in turn by economic development.

This was the determining point in the report which A.I. Lukyanov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered in Moscow 15 June at the international scientific conference "The Development of the Socialist Constitutional System." It has been organized in connection with the 70th anniversary of Great October.

Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, opened the conference, in which approximately 60 foreign scientists from 18 countries are participating together with Soviet scientists, with a brief introductory speech.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary emphasized in his report that the October victory asserted historically unparalleled foundations of people's social existence: in politics -- the power of the working people; in the economy -- social ownership of means of production; in human relations -- collectivism and creative mutual assistance.

Of course, our path has not been easy, because it has been a path of pioneers, but on the whole we can show progress, a new sociopolitical system, and a powerful multinational state of the working people seeking constantly to renew and advance their society.

We sense this search for ways to renew and accelerate socialism's movement particularly now, in the process of restructuring, A.I. Lukyanov pointed out. The crucial nature of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, the lesson of truth of the 27th party congress, the concept of democratization elaborated by the Central Committee January (1987) Plenum -- these are Great October's ideas in their development and action.

The speaker analyzed the substance of the main stages in the historical development of Soviet statehood in socialist building.

The development of the Soviet state system -- from the October victory to our days -- has been characterized by a constant search for the most efficient ways and means of ensuring the working people's sovereignty, whose essence boils down to government of the people by the people themselves, that is, to the people's self-government in its Marxist interpretation. Since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, as the foundations of socialism have been built, increasingly broad sections of the working people have become involved in governing the country. This was reflected in the first RSFSR Constitution of 1918 and the first constitutions of the Soviet republics, in the 1924 USSR Constitution, and then in the USSR Constitution adopted in December 1936. At the same time, those constitutional acts also inevitably reflected what was preventing real use from being made of socialism's tremendous advantages. We had to commence socialist transformations under very difficult conditions. At the first stage, war communism and the particular government centralism associated with it were inevitable. Then V.I. Lenin elaborated the New Economic Policy as a means of rehabilitating the national economy. That stage was just as essential as the ensuing industrialization and collectivization of the country. Without them we could not have built socialism or withstood fascism, which held sway over half of Europe.

The specific historical situation dictated both the mode of our actions and the methods by which they were carried out. The war turned the country into a military camp, with the very strict government centralization peculiar to that period. We routed fascism, but the need quickly to raise the economy out of postwar ruin again necessitated the use of centralized, primarily administrative methods of leadership. Such have been the objective realities of our history. It has contained mistakes and distortions of the Leninist line, the repressions of the time of Stalin's personality cult, violations of socialist legality, and voluntarist zigzags.

The adoption of the 1977 USSR Constitution marked a new, substantial move toward ensuring that state power was not only implemented in the people's interests but also increasingly became the direct cause of the people themselves, of every working person. However, the stagnant phenomena of the late seventies and early eighties hindered that cause and brought to light discrepancies between the constitution and social practice, serious malfunctions in the mechanism of economic management, and deviations from the principles of social justice.

Under those conditions, the task of making a steep turn in the development of all institutions of Soviet statehood and restoring their democratic potential arose in all its magnitude. This was stated with all frankness, directness, and courage at the 27th party congress and the Central Committee April and January Plenums. At the same time, the lever which makes it possible to ensure the irreversibility of restructuring and to involve in it the decisive force -- the people -- was clearly and distinctly defined. The party considers the democratization of all aspects of the life of society to be his lever. "Without broadening and deepening socialist democracy in every possible way, that is, without creating conditions for the daily, active, and effective participation of all working people, their collectives and organizations in resolving questions of state and public life, we will not be able to advance successfully," M.S. Gorbachev said.

Step by step restructuring is creating conditions for the masses' real participation in the management of the state and of all society's affairs. It therefore signifies the restoration of the Leninist ideas of self-management, democratic centralism, and the decisive role of the masses in history.

Improving our state by deepening the socialist self-management of the people means, above all, enhancing the role of the representative organs of power -- the soviets of people's deputies -- at all levels, the speaker continued. Under contemporary conditions special significance attaches to persistent work aimed at overcoming the contradiction between the powers which the Soviets possess and the way in which these powers are used. On the whole, the task consists in ensuring that every soviet really becomes the epicenter where all main questions of the development of the corresponding territory and of the life and daily routine of the person and of every family are resolved; that the soviet is a plenipotentiary and, at the same time, fully responsible organ in this matter; that it works in very close contact with public organizations and supports and introduces diverse forms of direct people's power.

The process of democratization is revealing with new force the significance of correctly solving the question of the relationship between people's representation and organs of state management. It is a question, above all, of management of the economy in its local link -- the enterprise, the association, the organization. This is why restructuring of the economic mechanism has begun precisely by enhancing the role of labor collectives, with elections and competitions for replacing their leaders. The party advances the task of extending step by step the range of problems on which the decisions of labor collectives are final and enhancing the activeness of general meetings of workers and employees. All this is laid down in the draft Law on State Enterprise (Association).

It is now the turn of higher organs of management of both a functional and a sectoral nature: It is a question of specifying their powers regarding enterprises, and concentrating the attention of ministries and departments on key questions of scientific and technical progress, investment and structural policy, and the development of intersectoral relations. All these questions will be discussed at the upcoming CPSU Central Committee plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet session.

Restructuring concerns not only the organs which manage economic and sociocultural building. It applies fully to all other parts of the state mechanism. Today their work on strengthening socialist legality, developing legislation, improving Soviet democracy, and strengthening material, political, and legal guarantees of the citizen's rights and freedoms is being made a major priority.

Our party and the entire theory and practice of socialism proceed from the premise that the strength of the political and economic system of socialist society is directly proportional to the degree of activeness of the working masses' participation in management, the extent to which every citizen utilizes the entire arsenal of the rights that he has, and high responsibility in fulfilling his obligations to society.

While consistently developing democracy inside the country, at the same time the Soviet Union advocates international cooperation on humanitarian issues. It is not by chance that we link human rights with the state of international affairs, with the fact that new political thinking is needed to correctly solve this problem.

The Soviet Union's foreign policy initiatives in nuclear disarmament and the creation of an all-embracing system of international security and the military doctrine adopted at the latest conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee are aimed, in the final analysis, at preserving values common to all mankind and, above all, at ensuring such a fundamental human right as the right to life.

The 7 decades that have passed since Great October have repeatedly confirmed the Communist Party's leadership of our society is an indispensable condition of its stability and ongoing development. Being the nucleus of the Soviet political system, the party has become the chief strategist and guarantor of the acceleration of restructuring and the development of the principles of socialist democracy and self-management. The CPSU seeks to strengthen the Soviet constitutional system to the utmost and enhance the activeness of all state and working people's social organizations. Here the party itself sets an example of innovation and consistent democracy in all its work.

Life, the speaker continued, will present legal experts with more and more new problems. This applies above all to democracy and self-management. Here it is necessary not only to make up for what has been missed in theory but also to generalize the experience that already exists and reveal and recommend for practice the most effective forms of involving the masses in the management of production and of all state and social affairs. It is necessary to take a new approach to defining the economic functions of the state of the whole people and the limits of state regulation of various spheres of social relations and to problems of national state building, the combining of sectoral and territorial management, and relationships between the individual and society and between the citizen and the state.

We now have a more profound understanding than ever of the meaning of Lenin's instruction that "socialism which does not implement full democracy cannot be triumphant." Following that behest, we have advanced and are advancing along the socialist path. There is nothing more interesting or important than active participation in blazing the trails in further developing a society in which there will be still more socialism and still more democracy.

Academician W. Weichelt, director of the GDR Academy of Sciences Theory of State and Law Institute, mounted the rostrum. The theme of his speech was "The Constant Improvement of Socialist Democracy Is the Fundamental Law of the Socialist State."

The approaching anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, he said, is a common festival for all socialist countries and all progressive mankind. We see that the October cause continues in the great and creative work which the CPSU and the Soviet people are doing under conditions of restructuring.

The GDR scientist pointed out that the first constitution of 1918 was the first socialist constitution. The new socialist states which were formed after World War II relied on it and on the 1936 Soviet Constitution a great deal when creating their own constitutions. The fraternal countries' present constitutions, he emphasized, attest to the development and improvement of the socialist constitutional system. The speaker analyzed the fundamental differences between the constitutions of socialist and bourgeois states.

BOVIN ON VENICE: 'TRANSNATIONAL IMPERIALISM'

PM151457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 6

[Aleksandr Bovin "Political Observer's Opinion": "One More Step"]

[Text] As a rule, the selfsame international events receive very different assessments in the mass media of East and West. However, there are rare exceptions to this rule. The sessions of "the seven," the annual meetings of leaders of the seven leading capitalist countries, are one such exception.

This year's conference in Venice was the 13th. During these 13 years PRAVDA and THE WASHINGTON POST, IZVESTIYA and THE TIMES have written repeatedly of "failures" and "impasses," "futile attempts" and "dashed hopes." The final assessments of the Venice talks are also more or less symmetrical: "outward unity," "Woolly formulas," "Disagreements remain," "meetings without great expectations," and so forth.

All this is true. Hopes were dashed. Disagreements remained. Formulas wre woolly. Impasses, as is the case with them, prevented further progress. Virtually no decision of "the seven," if you mean a specific recommendation on a specific question, was realized. "Like a detachment of rookies who cannot understand or do not want to listen to the instructor, the chief industrial countries of the West are marching in different directions, bumping into each other," THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote almost 10 years ago. Little has changed since then.

But why, then? Why do these extremely busy people, burdened with countless multitudes of all kinds of concerns and troubles, repeatedly gather together? Why, despite failures and an absence of great expectations, do they repeatedly discuss together the course of world events, strive for accords, and seek to elaborate a common line, albeit an inconsistent and fragile one?

In my view, the conferences of "the seven" are an outward manifestation of a deep-seated trend in world development. Imperialism is adapting to increasingly complex historical conditions of its existence. The acute need to resist pressure from the East and the South, reduce the scale of internal squabbling, and limit the negative consequences of elemental economic forces and interimperialist contradictions demands the coordination of domestic policy courses and the elaboration of a single strategy for survival. To strengthen imperialism's viability and its capacity to resist all kinds of negative influences of the "environment" — this, to put it briefly, is the purpose of the annual "shows" involving selected political stars.

Let us try to look at what is happening from broader historical positions.

The history of the capitalist economy as an economy working on the principle of self-regulation ended with the "Great Depression" and the world crisis of the early thirties. Since then, the economic development of any given capitalist country has proceeded under the growing influence of the state and of government organs and establishments. In the second half of the 20th century, state monopoly capitalism took shape as an integral system of interaction between economics and politics, consciously subordinating the interests of individual groups of the bourgeoisie to resolving the chief political task of preserving capitalism.

Everything is relative. The success of state monopoly regulation is also relative. It cannot deliver society from the fundamental, deep-seated sources of economic contradictions and social conflicts or change the historic fate of capitalism. But, as experience has shown, it can extend the historical framework of capitalism's existence. By redistributing national income, it can ease the acuteness of the antagonism between labor and capital. By using the changes brought about by the scientific and technical revolution, it can spur economic growth and increase labor productivity. Of course, crises have not disappeared, but they have taken on the respectable form of "slumps" which can be treated with the help of anticrisis "therapy."

The ideologues of capitalism and the ideologues of the "society of universal prosperity" thought they had at last found the prescription for capitalism's eternal youth. However, the crisis of 1974-1975 put an end to those delusions. That crisis was seen as a catastrophe, as a collapse of foundations and hopes. "The crisis devastating the West," the eminent French economist J. Rueff wrote, "seems... an intolerable scandal. Over the past 4 decades all economists have constantly maintained that the 'Great Depression' of the thirties could not be repeated, because since the time of Keynes, governments have had at their disposal the right means to monitor changes in economic activity. Alas, we now know the real worth of those means."

The upheavals of the mid-seventies meant that the forms and methods of state monopoly regulation which had taken shape as a reaction to the crisis of the thirties no longer corresponded to the level reached in the socialization and internationalization of productive forces and the complication of economic ties. On the one hand, that increased the activeness of neoconservatives, who see "excessive" state interference in the economy as the cause of all misfortunes and evils. Hence Reaganomics, Thatcherism, and other forms of flight from our times into the times of free enterprise. This, in my view, has no future.

On the other hand, the upheavals of the mid-seventies showed graphically that the spontaneous, uncontrolled development of world economic processes has a ruinous effect on the state of affairs in each country and hinders regulation of the economy on a national state level. In the international arena there is no centralized political regulator of economic processes that could play a role comparable with that of the state. Here all kinds of interstate organizations and agreements serve as an analogue of state, political influence on the economy. It cannot be said that they have no effect. But their efficiency is inversely proportional to the degree of tension in world economic ties. While the situation is more or less calm, things transpire. But it is precisely when the need for them is at its greatest, that is, at times of deepening economic contradictions, that the efficiency of interstate organizations and agreements falls sharply.

As a result, the world capitalist market and international economic relations in the nonsocialist part of the world are far more open to the impact of the elements than the present level of state monopoly regulation inside individual countries allows. [paragraph continues]

This entails a permanent instability of world economic ties, which, under conditions of the ever greater influence of foreign economic factors on internal economic development, exacerbates crisis phenomena in the economy. Consequently, the resolution of internal problems required the violation and crossing of state borders and the completion of the economic regulatory mechanism on an international level.

The signal resounded from Paris. "The world is unhappy," French President Giscard d'Estaing declared. "It is unhappy because it does not know where it is going. But if it did know, it would discover that it is heading for catastrophe." It was necessary to seek salvation together. The French president suggested to selected colleagues that they meet in the name of joint salvation. The first meeting of the greats of this world was held at Rambouillet in November 1975. Of course, the atmosphere in Venice was quite different. The past catastrophe is almost forgotten, and a new one appears not to be foreseen. But the former task, posed 13 years ago, is still being resolved: through joint efforts to strengthen the positions of capitalism and learn to regulate international economic ties.

Of course, each of the members of the international economic directorate champions his own country's interests and acts in accordance with his understanding of the situation. Contradictions tearing the thin fabric of concord are obvious. The science of moving in one direction and generally keeping in step is mastered with tremendous difficulty. Yet, by all accounts, attempts to pool efforts, coordinate policy, and renew and enrich the arsenal of means and methods of influencing the world capitalist economy will continue. The shaping of an international capitalist mechanism for regulating economic activity will continue.

To preserve and strengthen the domination of monopoly capital in their own countries, to preserve and strenghthen the privileged position of the top league of "industrial democracies" in the world economy, to bring the internationalization of production under conscious control — these are the long-term aims. In pursuit of them capitalism will bring to light and mobilize new reserves of survivability. It is logical to assume that a new form, a new transnational model of imperialism is being created before our eyes, shifting its contradictions and problems, as well as well as the problems of the anti-imperialist struggle, to a new level. Venice is one more step on this path.

OVCHINNIKOV ON DIVERGENT PURPOSES OF VENICE SUMMIT

PM180845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[Own political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov commentary: "The Venetian Mirror"]

[Text] The results of the meeting of the "big seven" in Venice are by no means clear-cut and have evoked widely diverging comment. In my view, it is possible to make three points in analyzing them. First, the leaders of the leading capitalist countries adopted virtually no specific decisions on questions pertaining to the trade, economic, currency, and financial contradictions which exist between them (which was the purpose for which such summit consultations were originally conceived). Second, judging by appearances, Washington's attempt to use the mechanism of these meetings to involve the partners in U.S. neoglobalist actions, specifically in the Persian Gulf, has failed. Third, the meeting in Venice has shown that its participants cannot ignore the spirit of the times, the attraction of the new political thinking, and the growing desire of peoples to avert a nuclear catastrophe. This is borne out by the declaration on East-West relations, despite the fact that it also contains a sizeable "bitter pill" (the appeal to maintain vigilance in the face of Soviet initiatives).

The present meeting of the "seven" was the 13th in number. Superstitious people do not consider this number to be a good omen. Be that as it may, the world press certainly did not spoil the Venice conference with flattering epithets. "A Gathering of Lame Ducks"; "A Forum of the Failed"; "A Meeting of Future Has-beens" -- although these scathing headlines are clearly laying it on a bit thick, they do contain a grain a truth. Probably never before were so many participants in this kind of conference so burdened by domestic problems.

The status of the host of the Venice meeting — Fanfani -- was highly symbolic. He was hosting the conference in his capacity as caretaker prime minister. The government crisis is still dragging on in Italy — general parliamentary elections are scheduled for Sunday. The British voted last Thursday. Instead of 3 days, Prime Minister Thatcher managed to come to Venice for just a day. The Italian news agency ANSA carried a very colorful description of the conference participants: "It is obvious that U.S. President Reagan is no longer riding the crest of the wave, having gotten bogged down in the 'Iran-contras' scandal. Meanwhile Prime Minister Nakasone of Japan, who just a year ago following his triumphant election success seemed invulnerable, is now facing a split in his own party with a considerable section of the party opposing him. Mitterrand and Chirac, locked in uneasy cohabitation, embody the 'two-headed' France which has lost much of its luster. Furthermore, France, like the United States, faces a presidential election campaign. Thatcher and Fanfani are heading two governments which do not even know their own future. Kohl is still licking his wounds following the unexecpted defeat of the Christian Democrats at the elections in Hamburg and the Palatinate."

In short, none of the participants were in top form to tackle the eternal question of how to improve the coordination of the economic policy of the "seven." Everyone is in favor of this. However, for this coordination to be effective, each one of them must accept specific commitments. This is where the problem lies.

In view of the aforementioned domestic policy problems, most of the Venice conference participants clearly thought it preferable not to make serious demands on the partners for fear of having them rejected. This is probably why the discussion in Venice was lame and did not produce a great deal. Nonetheless, its participants -- once again for domestic policy reasons -- are prone to extol the results of the meeting in every way.

The declaration on economic problems which was adopted in Venice does not contain specific accords and merely once again enumerates mutual pious wishes: It would be desirable if the United States reduced its budget deficit, if Japan and the FRG balanced their imports and exports, and if all the members of the "seven" refrained from protectionist measures. The participants in last year's meeting in Tokyo reaffirmed their "determination to cooperate with a view to improving the functioning of the world currency and trade systems." In practice, however, U.S. capital continues to manipulate both interest rates and the dollar exchange rate to its advantage. According to the French press, the Americans are importing other people's savings and exporting their own debt, as it were. To begin with, they attracted the influx of capital into the United States. Now they have decided the fall in the dollar rate is in their interests because it indirectly reduces the size of the foreign debt. Foreign creditors are getting less interest for credits paid out in U.S. currency by the time they have converted the dollars into their own currencies.

While the partners demanded a stabilization of currency exchange rates from Washington, it was a leveling out of the trade balance they demanded from Tokyo. After all, the onslaught of Japanese goods is a problem shared by North America and West Europe. [paragraph continues]

Last year Japanese exports to the United States exceeded imports by almost $60 billion and exports to "Common Market" countries exceeded imports by $18 billion. As is known, for the first time in the postwar years Washington has applied trade sanctions against Tokyo -- imposing customs duties to the value of $300 million on a number of Japanese goods.

In Venice Reagan told Nakasone of the intention to reduce the introduced tariffs to $51 million. This symbolic "gift" was probably made an incentive in return for Japanese exports being channeled more actively than before to West Europe, both as a result of the U.S. trade sanctions and of the fact that the present exchange rate between the dollar and the yen has diminished the competitiveness of Japanese goods on the U.S. market. The West Europeans, on the other hand, are indignant. The imbalance in their trade with the Japanese threatens to exceed $22 million this year.

I covered the conference of the "seven" in London and Tokyo and had occasion to write about subsequent meetings. Comparing the documents adopted by the seven leaders in different years, you are always struck by their resemblance to the decision reached by a team of consultants at a sick bed. The same unanimity when it comes to diagnosis, and the same squabbles about different treatments. The same fear of complications, and the same futile search for panacea.

Venice, as is known, is famous for its mirrors. It is possible to say that the Venetian mirror of the 13th meeting of the "seven" closely reflected the contradictory interests of its participants. Let me recall that the idea of partnership between the three rival centers of power -- the United States, West Europe, and Japan -- was born at the height of the oil crisis of the seventies. The annual economic summit confernces were conceived as a means of containing the exacerbation of interimperialist contradictions, slowing down the slump in production, curbing inflation and unemployment, and -- most important -- neutralizing the sociopolitical consequences of these economic ailments threatening the capitalist system.

The self-preservation instinct forced the rivals to close ranks in the face of common problems. However, the aims which they pursue are different. The United States has favored the tripartite partnership since it lost its absolute supremacy in the capitalist world. It is still the number one power. Yet while a quarter of a century ago the United States produced more goods and services than the present members of the "Common Market" and Japan put together, the EEC alone now outstrips the United States regarding this indicator, while Japan produces the equivalent of almost half the U.S. gross national product.

Holding forth about interdependence and coordination of actions, Washington wants to keep the partners in check and to foist its will on them if not by economic, then by political means. As for West Europe and Japan, they see the periodic consultations at summit level as a chance to exert a more active influence on Washington in view of the new correlation of forces. In effect, quite the reverse has happened. With every passing year there is more and more evidence of the U.S. Administration's desire to push the discussion of currency and financial problems into the background because it is not to their advantage, and to insist on solidarity among the allies.

At the previous meeting of the "seven" in Tokyo, Reagan's aim was to involve the allies in an anti-Soviet campaign in connection with the accident in Chernobyl and also to get them to sanction the U.S. bombings in Libya. Documents on both these questions were approved. [paragraph continues]

In Venice the senior partner wanted even more, namely to turn the partners into accomplices of the U.S. adventure in the Persian Gulf, arguing that since West Europe and Japan were ten times more dependant on the oil coming from there, they should take part in patrolling the sea lanes or at least pay for it.

It seems that Washington's demands put the fear of death into the allies. Especially since they rang out against the backdrop of the buildup of the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf and to the accompaniment of threats about a possible preemptive U.S. strike against Iran. The idea of "multinational forces" did not meet with support. The Venice statement on the problems of the Persian Gulf is formulated in very general terms. The "seven" merely confirmed the principle of freedom of navigation and expressed themselves in favor of the speediest possible ending of the war between Iran and Iraq with reference to mediation by the UN secretary general and effective Security Council measures, thus indirectly rejecting the idea of an uninvited intervention in this conflict.

The Venice conference demonstrated that political discussions at the meetings of the "seven" are quite justified as long as they concern cardinal, current problems which the leaders of the leading capitalist countris have no right to shrug off.

"Moscow played the leading part at the meeting in Venice," the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI writes. "This is largely to be explained by the personal popularity of Gorbachev and the impact which the Soviet initiatives have had on West Europe. East-West relations were the pivotal question in the discussion of political problems, despite the fact that the United States clearly wanted to steer the discussion in the direction of the situation in the Persian Gulf." According to the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN, the U.S. President and other Western leaders unequivocally acknowledged in Venice that the time has come for the adoption of a new approach, a serious attitude to the changes which are taking place in the Soviet Union.

The 13th meeting of the "seven" adopted a declaration on East-West relations which states in part: "We are following with great interest the events which have recently taken place in the domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet Union. We hope they will be of great significance for the improvement of political and economic relations and also relations in security between the countries of the East and West. Meanwhile, deep contradictions also persist; we must all display vigilance in our response to all aspects of Soviet policy." According to the London FINANCIAL TIMES, this document reflects "the most hopeful assessment of East-West relations in many years." At the same time it cannot but be noticed that the declaration failed to mention the Soviet proposals on Euromissiles. The members of the "seven" let it be known, as it were, that that question was to be tackled by the NATO session in Reykjavik, scheduled to take place immediately after the Venice meeting. On the other hand, the Western leaders deemed it necessary to reaffirm their support for the concept of nuclear deterrence.

So the Venetian mirror reflects diverging views about the purpose of the meetings of the "seven." The United States hopes to use them to ensure that the partners "toe the line." West Europe and Japan see them as an additional opportunity to counter U.S. diktat. From the viewpoint of all the rivals it would be desirable to reduce the acuteness of interimperialist contradictions. However, in addition to the mentioned factors there is yet another one. The world public is now much more clearly aware of the theat to mankind's existence and the need for measures which brook no delay. This new factor is exerting an increasing influence on Western leaders' discussions. It is only to be wished that the new thinking may assert itself more quickly also at meetings of this kind.

STUDIO 9 PARTICIPANTS DISCUSS REAGAN'S RECENT SPEECHES

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["Studio 9" program presented by professor Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, Soviet television and radio political observer, with Academician Georgiy Arkadyevich Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute, and Valentin Mikhaylovich Falin, chairman of the board of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY]

[Text] [Zorin] Hello, comrades. A number of recent events has made it expedient to meet and hold talks in Studio 9 to discuss these problems without delay. We are speaking about a whole series of speeches and announcements at news conferences made by responsible western leaders, above all, the President of the United States.

We have decided to dedicate our discussion to this, and Academician Georgiy Arkadyevich Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute, and Valentin Mikhaylovich Falin, chairman of the board of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY, will participate.

The speeches to which I refer were made somewhat unexpectedly, because a certain situation was developing and certain moods in the world were becoming apparent. Expectations arose that agreement may be reached, particularly at the important talks in Geneva. As expectations such as these became widespread, suddenly one after another speeches of this type were made — particularly the U.S. President's speech in Berlin at the end of last week, which perhaps was in the old spirit and tone of the cold war. It was effusive, verbose, and, therefore, hardly worth repeating. But to briefly summarize, it says the Soviet Union cannot be trusted; the Soviet Union has yet to prove its goodwill; those processes the President condescendingly admits are taking place in the Soviet Union still require confirmation as to their seriousness. As I have said, the whole tone of this speech, the President's next speech, and the ones that preceded the Berlin speech, lead us to the questions: What has caused this? How can this be explained — what is taking place? Georgiy Arkadyevich, how would you answer these questions?

[Arbatov] I think those who follow U.S. politics will find nothing unexpected in this. It is a well-trodden, well-rehearsed path. Something good is happening — something is moving toward good — then straight away something bad has to be done. This is what happened on the eve of Reykjavik, after Reykjavik, after Geneva, on the eve of Shultz's visit to Moscow, and shortly after his departure from Moscow.

Perhaps we should be speaking about why is it being perceived in this way. The administration is left with very little time to rule. This applies to Reagan as well. That is the reason for all these political machinations, so to speak. They are raising questions, and people are beginning to think: Will something be achieved — what does the Administration really want? I think this is a very apt question, to which there is simply no clear answer. The administration is in such a state — and has been for some time — it is hard to determine what it wants. Certainly, there are divisions there — divisions sometimes affecting one and the same person. For example, what does Reagan want? It is hard for me to answer this question. There is certainly much written about this: He wishes to enter history as a good President; he would like to leave behind him certain agreements; summits to be remembered and so forth.

One the other hand, he wants to achieve this at someone else's expense. Not only does he want this to be at someone else's expense, but he also wants to retain his point of view. This constantly comes through.

If we were to take these speeches, then, what do we find interesting in them? On the one hand, we see the old Reagan — who consistently makes his presence felt from time to time — and, on the other hand, we see another situation: He is attempting explain the new changes in terms of successes of the old policy. Complete nonsense like: It is precisely because the United States carried out this policy and was so intransigent, and so forth, that supposedly something was achieved.

I think there is another very big question in all of this. I have already spoken about this. Among the many differences between us and the Americans is the difference that we do not need the Americans as an enemy. In fact, we would prefer to have them as partners, although we can certainly survive without this. On the other hand, much of the U.S. existence is based on the existence of an external enemy. Only if there is an empire of evil can they regard themselves as an empire of good. I quite deliberately began not with the obvious — military business or billions in profits by military monopolies — but with a domestic political premise. They see themselves as fish out of water when the mood suddenly begins to change — and they begin to change. In the United States they begin to change.

This is particularly noticeable in Europe. All the recent public opinion polls confirm this. I even think that to a significant degree Reagan's speech is an attempt to respond to these changing moods in Europe — to answer in an old way, in a very coarse way — candidly. If this did not apply to political activities, I would even say in a boorish way. This, then, is the package of questions. To this you can add plain blackmail, blackmail by an American cowboy who, threatening and waving his hands and staging a show of strength near the Berlin wall, wants to squeeze out another concession.

[Zorin] Valentin Mikaylovich, your opinion.

[Falin] I think that in part Georgiy Arkadyevich said what I wanted to say. The main thing is, Reagan has not reconciled himself with the other Reagan — the old Reagan, who took all that is negative from the past, cannot part with the past, even though reality demands this parting and demands it quickly. These never-ending indecisions, attempts to explain the pressing changes not in terms of parties which, having made concessions to each other, are approaching certain reasonable agreements...

[Arbatov, interrupts] And are becoming more intelligent.

[Falin] Yes — but in terms whereby supposedly America under Reagan has achieved such a state of might that the United States is beginning to reap the fruit of its militaristic efforts. This attempt to reconcile the irreconcilable — to pass its detrimental, backward-looking philosophy off as a recipe for solving topical problems today and in the future; to do good without foresaking evil — found its direct and most obvious expression in the President's most recent speeches.

[Zorin] Georgiy Arkadyevich, you have spoken about the differences in Washington, which also affect Reagan, who is contradicting himself. You have recently been in Washington, and had the opportunity to observe this for yourself. Perhaps you would be willing to share some of the direct impressions you formed as a result of this trip?

[Arbatov] There is certainly a very obvious dichotomy in the political life of the United States. The candle is burning at both ends. On the one hand, the image of the Soviet Union created over so many years in response to certain policies -- the policy of the cold war in the United States -- is already changing. This image is changing with a considerable delay. The Soviet people would be surprised by the delay in what the Americans hear about us but it does reach them. I am not sure what you would call this curtain -- perhaps a broadcast or a paper curtain. But it certainly does exist.

On the other hand, the candle is burning in such a way that the administration is beginning to wane: Not only in a time sense -- that there is little time left for it -- but, let's face it, there is scandal after scandal. What has happened? The extreme right has been severely compromised. Take Irangate. It is only just beginning. The most dramatic events are still ahead of us, but it is already becoming apparent that -- I have always suspected that -- the most extreme right wing moralists will always turn out to be crooks. This was the case with McCarthy and in the case of Nixon's Presidency, and now we are seeing it again. One after another is being charged with breaking the law, with crimes and terrible things -- U.S. foreign policies, particularly military policies, were managed by shameless right wing groups of thugs partly within and partly outside the government instead of by the government and the President. Added to this is a growing uncertainty in business circles and among Americans in general. You see, you can puff up as much as you wish and beat the drum about the successes, but the fact is that the average wage in the United States -- the real wage -- has remained at the 1969 level.

[Zorin] Georgiy Arkadyevich, is there a relationship between the things that you have been speaking about and the tone in which Reagan spoke in Berlin?

[Arbatov] Undoubtedly. But you must understand that what is happening in the United States right now: The right wing crisis; the huge deficit, a huge debt, financial uncertainty. They are scared of a crash. Our economists, who have predicted U.S. crises on many occasions, are now fearful of this U.S. uncertainty and are much more optimistic. They are much more optimistic about the U.S. economy than the representatives of the U.S. business world.

The latter are concerned about the possibility of very serious disturbances and recession on a world-wide scale. Indeed, all this has been noticed in Western Europe and everywhere else. Under these conditions Reagan needed to try something. Reagan, or rather his speech-writers -- the directors of his speeches: They are staged according to the old rules, in a Hollywood-like fashion, with all these footlights, makeup, sets, and everything else -- decided that they had to somehow lift spirits. They needed to show that old policy, the old Reagan, is alive, to rally around this, and to try to march somewhere to the beat of a drum -- to the abyss, I guess. However, I do not think it is so easy to do now.

[Zorin] Valentin Mikhaylovich, can it be considered coincidental that they chose West Berlin, and not some other place, for this unusual speech, with its changing tone.

[Falin] It is both coincidental and not.

It is coincidental, apparently, because Reagan came to this city without a good knowledge of the fact that West Berlin is less suitable than many other places on the planet for demonstrations of force, threats, and the lowest and most -- if I may say so -- frantic demagoguery; that West Berlin needs detente, an atmosphere of tranquillity, and an absence of friction more than any other city or state because West Berlin can grow and flourish only in conditions of great stability and concord.

On the other hand, it is not coincidental because in U.S. superstitions West Berlin has always been the regulator of the international temperature, or at least it has been for a very long time. It appeared to the United States -- to many U.S. leaders -- that there is a most suitable vent here for increasing or reducing tension, increasing or reducing temperature. Indeed, remember the names given to West Berlin during the cold war period: It was the cheapest nuclear bomb; an arrow thrust into the living body of the eastern zone, later the GDR, and so on and so forth. The measures our GDR friends were forced to take in 1961 were of strictly defensive character. Their Warsaw Pact allies also asked them to take these measures.

[Zorin] Valentin Mikhaylovich, you mean the construction of the wall, do you not?

[Falin] I mean those measures at the border, which steeply reduced possibilities of using West Berlin for subversive activities against the GDR and other socialist states. Of course, they changed many things and forced many people -- both in West Berlin itself and outside of Berlin -- to seriously contemplate how to continue their lives.

Today the President turns to the vocabulary of the forties, fifties, and sixties and tries to plunge West Berlin back at least 20 years. He tries to plunge both West Berlin and central Europe back into the period when very acute crises arose from time to time in and around West Berlin. I would like to remind you that in 1961, precisely in West Berlin at the end of 1961 -- when the U.S. Administration was toying with the idea of bringing down this wall -- the world found itself within 200 meters of World War III. This is not an exaggeration; it is really so.

There is another point worth noting. It is not coincidental that Reagan turned to rhetoric and demagoguery. It was probably the only way, having come to West Berlin, not to answer the proposals formulated so recently by the Warsaw Pact member countries in the form of the Berlin documents of the Political Consultative Committee session. I refer to the Warsaw Pact's purely defensive -- emphatically defensive -- military doctrine; to a whole complex of proposals for the solution of all aspects of arms control and genuine disarmament; and to establishing cooperation on a long term basis. This cooperation is possible on one condition: If states proceed from the principles of good-neighborliness and political settlement of all questions that may arise between them on the basis of complete equality and mutual benefits. So, to refrain from answering, one resorts to swearing, to provocations, as GDR's ADN said. It is an easy way that was first tried long ago, and the head of the U.S. Administration has slipped down onto this path.

[Arbatov] Valentin Mikhaylovich, I have been listening to you attentively. You are probably our major specialist on Germany, at least on modern German history. Yet I would risk adding a little here. You know, I was struck by the way he spoke about Berlin and Germany. Without any feeling of history or any notion of -- he said that my speech will be heard not only here, but also in the East. Yet apparently neither he nor those around him have any notion of how people would react to this -- when he announced that Berlin is a city of freedom and said the most important thing in this city is the feeling of history and that he was struck first of all by the courage and purposefulness there. He spoke about the cruel division of the continent as if it is not known where this originated -- yet he said this in Berlin.

I can just imagine this: Reagan standing with his back to the Brandenburg Gate. To the right of him is the Memorial to Fallen Soviet Soldiers -- to those who perished in the battles for Berlin, the last battles of World War II. How did it happen that they were in Berlin? There was the Reichstag some 400 meters further down -- the very same Reichstag where a fire at the beginning of 1933 marked the beginning of Hitler's dictatorship, which led to the war. The Soviet soldiers were not invited to Berlin: They came defending their motherland and routing fascism. There was a certain historic situation.

His speech resembled the situation at the Bitburg cemetery. There was again an appeal to the most [changes thought] -- It turns out that there was nothing: No war, nothing happening there with Germany, no history of Berlin as the capital of bloody fascism, no danger -- for Reagan the whole German question is the opening of the Brandenburg Gate. For all Europe and for us, however, it the question of not allowing World War III to be unleashed again by German imperialism.

[Falin] One can entirely agree with you, Georgiy Arkadyevich, that were it not for Bitburg there would have not been this West Berlin speech. However, had the United States remained loyal to the decisions made by the anti-Hitler coalition during and after the war there would have been neither Bitburg nor this recent event.

[Zorin] I would just like to remind our television viewers about Bitburg -- about the event that caused indignation of the whole world, when the U.S. President arrived at the cemetery where mainly SS were buried...

[Arbatov interrupts] In conjection with the 40th anniversary.

[Zorin continues]... in connection with the 40th victory anniversary and paid homage to the graves of the SS.

[Falin] Well, I shall continue: I would like to remind you of Dulles' statement which remains meaningful to this very day. He was secretary ofs tate in the Eisenhower administration -- the secretary of state and a political figure who made the deepest impression on postwar U.S. policy. This is what he said in January of 1949: The settlement of the Berlin problem is possible at any time -- this is 1949. The present situation, however, is beneficial to the United States from the point of view of propaganda -- he meant the division. If we settle the Berlin problem as a whole, we will have to deal with the all-Germany problem as a whole. We shall have to immedately consider the Russians' proposal on withdrawal of all occupation troops and return of Germany to the Germans. I repeat: This was in 1949. The two German states did not yet exist.

There was only the U.S. decision to create a separate West German state, rearm it, and make it the United States' main military ally in Europe, because -- as was written in 1947 U.S. Government documents -- only Germans can wage an armed struggle with the Soviet Union, and the United States can rely only on the rearmed Germans. This is what was written in 1947 in a document of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

After all, this opinion that Germany must be kept divided -- or, as the allies of the United States and the West Germans at the time considered, that Germany, an armed Germany, must play the role of landsknecht in the East, like in the Middle Ages. Apparently this function is still considered by some in Washington to be optimal from the point of view of the historic mission of the Germans, the FRG, and U.S. policy in Europe.

[Zorin] Georgiy Arkadyevich, I would like to ask you a question. Two events took place during the same week. I had the opportunity to observe one of them at close range. This was the Venice conference of leaders of the seven major states, which adopted a decision relating to the Geneva talks, after which Secretary of State Shultz said that, as a matter of fact, the path toward solving the problem of intermediate-range and limited-range missiles has been cleared. That was at the beginning of the week.

At the end of the same week we have Reagan's speech in Berlin, which we are talking about. How can this be reconciled? What is this, political duplicity or something else? Can we trust such partners in the talks?

[Arbatov] Well, I do not exclude the possibility that there were differences in the opinions and moods of Reagan's speechwriter and Shultz, who gave us an interview. There can be some nuances and differences here. But we see this trend in the United States all the time. Recently we have constantly seen it in their policy. It is interesting, as a matter of fact, that as we draw increasingly closer to some result, the result slips away. It cannot be caught, like a shadow.

I think we have not yet heard the absolute last word on this. At the moment it is probably very hard to say what this will be, but it is interesting that Shultz, speaking about the path being cleared, also must have known about the provisos being expressed. Now what happens is that various new demands are constantly being made. Very well then, there could be something supplementary, there could be something necessary we could think about -- about how to treat it. But the impression now taking shape is that this is a definite diplomatic maneuver to prevent the conclusion of an agreement -- an agreement against which there are no longer any arguments.

The Soviet Union has done this, that, and the other. It has prepared something. They hoped that the allies would frustrate things, but the allies did not frustrate anything, so now it would appear there was nothing -- yet they find something else.

[Falin] There is something. Now Mr Todehoefer, the not-unknown West German politician from the right wing of the Christian Democratic Union party, believes the Soviet Union has not yet made sufficient proposals; it has not yet taken sufficient steps to meet the West's position and more must be demanded of it. To substantiate this I will cite him.

Just the other day he told DPA: [Falin picks up paper and begins to read] It is now the Soviet Union's turn to express gratitude for the great advance in trust extended by the West Europeans -- [Falin looks up from page] that is, the agreement of the West Europeans, and he has the FRG Government in mind, to the double-zero option...

[Arbatov, interrupts] With the proviso that they will not have zero. The Pershings will remain.

[Falin] [resumes reading from paper]... to express gratitude and proceed to an immediate and basically unilateral reduction of the Warsaw Pact's superiority in conventional arms. [Falin puts paper down]

First of all, the Warsaw Pact does not have any superiority in conventional arms. Todehoefer simply cannot count. Secondly, there is what you have added: The West Germans have by no means decided yet that the zero option will in fact be a double option. They want 72 Pershing 1A missiles, with 72 U.S. nuclear warheads, to remain in West Germany. They even resort to the argument that supposedly these are third-party weapons, forgetting that if this was the case, we would see the phenomenon of a double violation of adopted obligations. By West Germany, which signed the nonproliferation treaty and undertook not to have nuclear weapons, and by the United States, which, having signed the same treaty in 1968...

[Arbatov, interrupts] Undertook not to transfer them to anyone.

[Falin] Undertook not to transfer such weapons to anyone.

[Arbatov] You see, I think in principle, when one thinks about it, we have been living in these conditions for several months. The Soviet Union took a courageous step on 28 February when it removed intermediate-range missiles from the package and opened the way to the first and seemingly easiest agreement. Now, why such difficulties all the time? Why is it that as difficulties are overcome new difficulties appear? I am getting the impression there are fairly influential people in Washington who have sufficient power to sabotage even the President's will, if perchance he expresses it, and particularly if he is so inert in this regard, to avoid an agreement not for some military consideration but simply out of principle.

After all, we are talking about a very small part of the nuclear arsenal. So why be afraid? Why be afraid there will be an agreement, which will then be punctured like some balloon? It appears to be possible not only to increase nuclear weapons, but to reduce them as well, even to get rid of them, to toss off the ship as ballast -- a dangerous and unnecessary ballast -- entire types and classes of nuclear weapons.

Although this is not such a big thing in itself, why be panic-stricken? This would be only a modest step, but it would be a step toward normalizing the situation and the political climate, and this is what they do not want.

[Zorin] It is possible to generalize what you have said with the idea we are dealing with examples of old thinking, that statesmen, leading and responsible statesmen in the West, simply cannot grasp the new thinking. Take the Berlin speech. Just look at the arguments the U.S. President dredged up in this speech. He dug out from dust-covered newspaper archives and cited Khrushchev's phrase: We will bury you. On this he built his arguments. Now can there be progress with this kind of thinking?

[Falin] I think we ought to leave Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev's remains alone. We have every reason to recall the words of the living President Reagan who repeatedly said: We will bury communism, we will dispatch it to the trash heap of history. To some extent these words found their reflection in his West Berlin speech. Apparently they make up his credo, if we look for the ultimte underlying cause and deep roots of what this administration is doing and what its head thinks.

It appears to me that if we are to make an overall assessment of the President's West Berlin speech as well as his preceding speech in Washington on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Marshall Plan and look at how his appeal to the U.S. people in connection with the conference of seven in Venice is being assessed, it is high dedicated belief in power -- not his thinking but his belief or dogma -- that pulls the United States, that will not allow it to take a normal and urgent step forward, a step that is expected from it, even by its own allies and the U.S. public, not to mention thinking people in the United States. It is a burden hanging on to the United States, which unfortunately will be felt for a long time.

[Zorin] Georgiy Arkadyevich, I would like you to comment on another part of Reagan's Berlin speech, and I will cite it. He said we should remember the main things: The East and West do not trust one another not because we are armed; we are armed because we do not trust one another. Our differences are not related to arms but to the question of freedom. You see how eloquently he put it.

[Arbatov] Reagan understands freedom very much in his own way. I am sure most people in the West, and even the United States, would not agree with his understanding of freedom as expressed in his speech. This is a Social Darwinian freedom, so to speak, the freedom of the strong. It is his right not to have any obstacles. He should have the opportunity to do everything he wants. Everything. The United Nations is an obstacle -- to hell with the United Nations; no need to pay dues; pressure can be applied to everyone who works at the United Nations; and an attempt can be made to introduce your own rules there. The ILO -- drop out of it if you do not like it. UNESCO is a problem -- leave it. The International Court of Justice adopts a decision contrary to U.S. wishes -- say we do not recognize the International Court, international law, and so forth.

This is freedom, Reagan-style. It is particularly dangerous and irreconcilable with life, with general human global community in this century in which the world has become so fragile, so interdependent, and vulnerable.

You know that historically it is certainly impossible to deny that sometime in the past, people began creating weapons because of a lack of trust. But this has the same relation to the present situation, to the present weapons, to the state of the militarized world as does the relationship between the first wooden wheel to a jet plane. Because today, if we are to take Soviet-U.S. relations, I would not be afraid to say the main reason for the lack of trust is the arms race which in turn gives birth to more mistrust. Today, at least since we sold Alaska, we have no territorial problems with the United States. We did sell it rather cheaply, but now it is a little late to talk about it. In terms of ideological problems, I would say that historically they hardly ever were a cause for a serious war. It is another matter altogether that this has been used as an excuse. Economically, it is more likely the United States would enter a trade or other wars with its closest allies than with us.

What remains? The main thing remaining is that which began the cold war. For example, I am recalling all the events and I am absolutely convinced the main impetus -- although other motives did exist -- was the U.S. use of nuclear weapons against Japan.

We correctly determined at that time -- this was proved to be correct and further secret material revealed this to be the case -- this was not the last shot of World War II, but the first shot of something quite new -- the cold, or perhaps, the hot -- war about which the hotheads were thinking at the time. Later memoirs did show this was to teach the Russians to play ball according to the new rules. I am practically quoting former U.S. Defense Secretary Stimson.

What Reagan is saying is simply political vulgarity. Political vulgarity. Because today the most important measure of confidence which one could think up, and the most important contribution to the cause of true freedom, would be the end of the arms race.

[Falin] I think the answer to the same question is provided by some of the statements, in particular by the French minister of defense, [who stated very] recently that the socialist countries are threatening the West with their proposals on disarmament.

[Arbatov] Yes, the are afraid of that. You see, we are living in an interesting period. We are not ..cepting the U.S.' no for an answer. On the other hand, they are unwilling to take our yes for an answer. They are particularly afraid when we agree to some previous proposals. Take the zero option as an example. Reagan in his speech attempted to say it was an old U.S. decision and now the Russians have accepted it. But the interesting thing is that when discussions started, it became clear that the Americans put forward this proposal feeling certain the Russians would not agree to it. After we did agree, so many problems surfaced that from the end of February on they still have not found a way to solve them. It then turns out they do not want the zero option after all. They want something greater than zero for themselves.

[Zorin] I would like you to comment on one more part. But it is necessary for our viewers to know about what we are commenting on and what we are challenging. That is why I will each time use quotes from Reagan's speech. Here is one more statement from the Berlin speech: We have heard much from Moscow about the new policy of openness [glasnost]. The Soviet Union will prove this if the Soviet leader will come to Berlin and open the Brandenburg Gates. Valentin Mikhaylovich.

[Falin] I think that Reagan is not only imposing political rules of the game on the other countries and the Soviet Union, but he also wants the political figures and leaders of the states to think precisely the same way as he does. But the Soviet leaders do not come into the house of someone else to either close or open gates. Soviet leaders know and respect international laws, know and respect the sovereign interests of other countries...

[Zorin, interrupts] Unlike the U.S. President.

[Falin, continues]...unlike the U.S. President and do not intend to tamper here with those high principles which make peace more dependable and stable and relations between all states and peoples more friendly.

[Zorin] To conclude our talk, I would like to put the following question to you, Georgiy Arkadyevich: do you not consider that the U.S. President, with the aid of such speeches as the ones we discussed today, is preparing grounds for retreating from the positions which both sides have reached, particularly during the recent visit to Moscow of the U.S. secretary of state?

[Arbatov] This is an interesting question, not an easy one to answer. I feel the current President; perhaps because of the things I spoke about, his initial basic premises, and later because of the fierce clash of these premises with the realities of life; realized what he wished for was unattainable. As for new forms, he is hampered by the old burdens, lack of desire to change; the old way of thinking is well embeoded in this old man. I think it is characteristic of him that he does not wish to take on any commitments. When he does get the feeling he did indeed take on certain commitments, he immediately tries to back off. This is what happened in Geneva, if you remember. Immediately after Geneva, a series of actions were taken which were meant to undermine this. This is the crux of the trauma of the talks in Reykjavik. When it appeared all was within sight, he gathered his papers and left.

[Falin, interrupts] After Reykjavik he began to say...

[Arbatov interrupts] After Reykjavik the false Reykjavik began; that is, an interpretation was given to all of this so as to confuse everyone. In relation to this, this is what I think: There is another aspect present here. A very bad political move which, in my opinion, is today truly in the way of confidence building. One side is trying hard, acting, is behaving very honestly. Nobody can reproach us in anything. All he says are abstractions: his understanding of freedom, our understanding of freedom; the division of the continent, and some other things. All this has no relation to real issues. But why is this being done? There is always the desire to show that no matter what we do, the ball is nevertheless in our court. It seems we must do something else, something more. This, I feel, is dangerous in the behavior of the Americans and especially, I repeat what I spoke of previously, nothing in this is new, nothing in this should surprise, but it does force us to think very seriously because this is taking place at a time when the sands of time are inexorably running out and less time is left for the present administration. Herein lies the gravity of the moment, and it is very important this gravity be fully understood. if there is no other way, then the necessary pressure should be applied by the public. This understanding does exist in Europe and among the U.S. public. There is an awareness that such games cannot be played indefinitely. It is simply becoming too dangerous.

[Falin] I do not know what this bears witness to, because to imagine exactly what the President means by making such speeches is quite difficult. Later development will make this clear. In any case, such announcements are not conducive to the convergence of positions toward the end goal. Most importantly, they do not build confidence in the United States as a partner. If there is always this kind of indecision, always this kind of to and fro, then...

[Arbatov interrupts] There is an erosion of grounds for a real dialogue.

[Zorin] I think, colleagues, that what you have spoken about today at this table reflects the mood of the Soviet public which cannot remain indifferent to such statements which the U.S. President has been making lately. They cannot and will not, and this is what we have been talking about.

It remains for me to thank you for participating in the talk, to thank our television viewers for their attention. Until we meet again in Studio 9, thank you.

SHIP REPAIR COOPERATION RESUMED AFTER 20 YEARS

LD181427 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1409 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing 18 Jun (TASS) -- An agreement on resumption of repairs for Soviet vessels has been signed in Shanghai, center of China's ship repair industry, XINHUA reports. Cooperation in this sphere between our two countries was broken off 2 decades ago. Three ships under the flag of the Soviet Merchant Marine have already come into Shanghai docks.

XINJIANG UYGUR DELEGATION DISCUSSES BORDER TRADE

LD181934 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Frunze June 18 TASS -- A delegation from Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of the Chinese People's Republic has arrived in Soviet Kirghizia, Central Asia, to discuss border trade and ways of its further development. The delegation was received today by Deputy Chairman of Kirghizia's Council of Ministers Mukun Aseyinov [title as received].

During the talks the sides expressed mutual interest in developing border trade between two large regions of the USSR and China.

The Chinese guests will familiarise themselves with the range of goods produced in this Soviet republic, visit a number of industrial and trade enterprises and hold commercial talks with heads of Kirghizia's ministries and departments.

PEASANT SENTENCED FOR SELLING LETHAL MOONSHINE

PM181023 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 June 87 p 3

[TASS correspondent Grigoriy Arslanov report: "Death Sentence For Moonshine Merchant"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 June -- According to the verdict of the Court of Supreme Instance in Guizhou Province (southwest China), Yu Zhengang, a 38-year-old peasant who was involved in the manufacture and sale of moonshine, has been sentenced to death. The grounds for this harsh sentence was the fact that after consuming Yu Zhengang's "product," which was based on industrial methylated spirit supplied by the Yuan brothers, who sell chemical preparations, 13 people died and 2 became blind.

As XINHUA reports, the sentence against Yu Zhengang has been carried out. According to a court verdict his 26-year-old accomplice Yuan Kuojian was sentenced to life imprisonment, and the rest to various terms of imprisonment.

The agency notes the trial of another moonshine manufacturer -- peasant Wang Fuguo -- will be held soon. After drinking his potion 11 people died, a few people completely lost their sight, and 447 were hospitalized with various degrees of poisoning.

U.S. CLINGING TO FAILED 'QUIET DIPLOMACY' IN SEOUL

LD181627 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 18 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

South Korea has been swept with anti-government protests, unprecedented for scope and political acuteness, for the tenth day in succession. Starting in Seoul, they spread to all provincial centres, and many other cities. Though students were the main motive force of the protests in the past, representatives of many other public strata now participate in meetings and manifestations. The Seoul regime has not faced such a massive movement for democracy, against the dictatorship, in all the years that Chon Tu-hwan has been in office.

The dictator's decision to put off indefinitely the talks on a constitutional reform, on which the opposition has been insisting, was viewed by many in South Korea as a challenge to democratic aspirations of the people. And when the ruling party proclaimed as Chon Tu-hwan's successor his associate, retired general No Tae-u, it became more than clear that it is intended to perpetuate the regime of arbitrariness and violence.

The struggle for democratisation was given a new strong impetus by the foundation of the coalition for democratic constitution which rallied all political, religious, youth and other organizations coming out against the regime. The attempts by Chon Tu-hwan and his supporters to dampen that struggle by toughening the police terror, by the closure of campuses and other such methods have failed. The growing political isolation of the regime affected also economic life: Confusion reigns on South Korean money markets.

Adhering to so-called "quiet diplomacy", Washington has been hypocritically asserting for along time that the liberalisation of the regime takes place in South Korea. But this tactic merely encouraged the Seoul rulers to violence and arbitrariness. The White House was least of all concerned over the suppression of fundamental human rights in South Korea. It regarded the Seoul regime as the United States' "main bridgehead" in the region and therefore had no wish to permit any changes in South Korea that could lead to the weakening of that stronghold.

Washington continues clutching at the tactic of "quiet diplomacy" even now that its failure is obvious. In any case, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, calling on Wednesday the opposing sides in South Korea to settle their conflict said in the same breath that the United States cannot compel people in Seoul to act. But who can believe this if it is precisely the USA that holds strong levers of pressure on Seoul and could bring them into operation should it wish so.

JAPANESE FISHERIES MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD181803 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1730 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jun (TASS) -- Mutsuki Kato, Japanese minister of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, will discuss in Moscow the possibilities of expanding and improving bilateral cooperation in fishing. He arrived in Moscow today on an official visit.

For over 13 years the Soviet Union and Japan have been partners in the sphere of fisheries and commercial fishing in the northwest Pacific. Their close cooperation has enabled both countries to hold leading positions among over 100 maritime fishing powers.

It is expected here that the visit, in the course of which the Japanese minister will visit Moscow and Leningrad, will stimulate mutually advantageous contacts between the fishermen of the two countries.

MOSCOW ON TOSHIBA MACHINE'S COCOM VIOLATION

OW181139 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] The Japanese Government continues to grill Toshiba Machine Co, a machine tool maker accused by the U.S. Department of Defense and the Japanese [?authorities] of selling a milling machine to the Soviet Union. The milling machine is on a list of export control items of the Coordinating Committee for Export to Communist Countries [COCOM].

The Tokyo District Prosecutor's Office has indicted Toshiba Machine Co and two of its key officials who concluded the contract.

According to press reports, the legal machinery is also trying to put on trial Wako Kyoeki, the trading company which arranged the delivery of the machine tool to the Soviet Union.

The Japanese Government makes it no secret that the U.S. military authorities, who groundlessly allege that the Soviet Union has improved its submarines using Japanese machine tools, are the advocate of repression against Toshiba Machine Co.

The U.S. Government is trying to internationalize the commotion involving the so-called Toshiba Machine Co Issue by implicating in it the Norwegian company Kongsberg Vaapenfabrikk, which sold an NC [numerical control] system for machine tools to the Japanese company.

Facts show that this fabrication is aimed at two evil purposes: First, American instigators, possessed by an anti-Soviet paranoia, are trying to sever trade and economic relations between Japan and the Soviet Union. Second, they are trying to weaken the economic position of the archrival of major U.S. firms, which is beating them in the so-called trade war.

As a matter of fact, in the wave of dubious exposure the United States froze business exchanges with Toshiba Corporation, a major Japanese electric appliance maker, on the ground that Toshiba Machine Co is its subsidiary.

VIETNAMESE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTS LEADERS

LD181732 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Hanoi Jun 18 TASS — The elections of the leaders of the supreme bodies of the republic took place at a regular session of the Vietnamese National Assembly which is under way in the Vietnamese capital. Vo Chi Cong, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, was elected chairman of the State Council of Vietnam.

The new Council of Ministers was formed. Phan Hung, member of the Politburo of the CPV Central Committee, was elected chairman of the Council of Ministers. Nguyen Co Thach, member of the Politburo of the CPV Central Commitee was again appointed foreign minister and Le Duc Anh, member of the Politburo of the CPV Central Committee, defence minister.

Le Quang Dao, member of the CPV Central Committee, was elected chairman of the National Assembly of the republic.

REVIEW OF TARAZEVICH DELEGATION'S INDONESIAN VISIT

PM170940 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "On the USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation's Visit to Indonesia"]

[Text] Jakarta June 16 TASS — A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Georgiy Tarazevich, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, stayed on an official visit in Indonesia 8-15 June at the invitation of the People's Representation Council [DPR].

The delegation was received by President Suharto. Talks and meetings were held with Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah, DPR Speaker Amir Makhmud, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and Trade Minister Rakhmat Saleh.

The Soviet parliamentarians saw the sights of the capital and visited Bandung and the island of Bali.

During talks with Indonesian statesmen and MPs, that passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on a wide range of issues concerning international affairs and bilateral ties.

The deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet informed the Indonesian side about radical reforms undertaken by the Soviet Union in all spheres of Soviet society to speed up the country's sociopolitical development and achieve a qualitatively new state of Soviet society, as well as on the participation and role of legislators in this process. The delegation stressed the wish of Soviet people and its government to live and work in conditions of a lasting peace, based on the principles of a nuclear weapon-free and nonviolent world drafted in New Delhi, which is vital for the successful implementation of the plans of domestic development.

The closeness or coincidence of the sides' positions on urgent international issues was noted. Common concern was expressed over the continuing race of nuclear and conventional arms and the danger of its spreading into outer space. In this connection the attention of the Indonesian side was drawn to the large-scale Soviet foreign policy initiatives that, once implemented, would mark a turning point in the development of international situation and help rid mankind of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction and create an all-round system of international peace and security. Special note was taken of the importance of the Soviet proposal on the immediate conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. agreement on eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe.

It was noted that this and other Soviet peace initiatives were confirmed and developed in documents adopted recently at the Berlin meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states, which gives an integral concept of the world where the policy from the positions of strength can have no place.

The Soviet and Indonesian MPs expressed firm conviction the road to peaceful future lies through concerted actions by all states. Note was taken of the growing role of the Nonaligned Movement as an authoritative participant in the struggle for ensuring universal peace and security.

Representatives of the two countries' legislatures favored the use of funds, spent on military purposes, for the socioeconomic development of the peoples of the world. They pledged support for the just demand for a new international economic order.

The deputies of the two countries' parliaments believe conflicts and disputes between states should be settled exclusively by peaceful means, on just principles and without outside interference, in acccordance with the UN Charter and generally acknowledged norms of international law.

In discussing the situation in the Asia-Pacific region the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Indonesian MPs spoke in favor of the search for ways of enduring security in this region of the world and establishing broad and equal trade and economic cooperation, open to all. In this connection, the Soviet delegation informed in full detail of the partial steps taken by the Soviet Union to implement the initiatives put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Vladivostok and New Delhi.

Having expressed concern with the tense situation in Southeast Asia, the Soviet and Indonesian MPs reaffirmed their position in favor of solving the region's problems through peacful, political means and negotiations. The Soviet side stated that the USSR welcomes efforts aimed at intensifying the constructive dialogue between the states of Indochina and ASEAN. The Soviet Union is prepared to promote, as long as its capabilities allow, the settlement of the situation around Cambodia together with other states, including the countries of ASEAN and Indochina, and guarantee acceptable agreements along with other permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations.

The Soviet MPs stressed the Soviet Union's firm intention to continue to work to strengthen and develop diverse friendly ties with ASEAN member states.

It was stated with satisfaction that friendly ties between the USSR and Indonesia, based on the strict observance of the principles of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's affairs, become increasingly stable. [paragraph continues]

The sides stated their wish to continue to promote extensive ties, including contacts between the two countries' parliaments, regarding them as an important and stable component of Soviet-Indonesian exchanges. Conviction was expressed that stronger mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Indonesia would promote peace in Asia and the Pacific as well as outside this region.

The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet invited the delegation of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia to pay a return official visit to the Soviet Union. The Soviets expressed sincere gratitude for the hospitality and warm reception extended to the delegation during its stay in Indonesia.

FORMER FIJI PRIME MINISTER URGES U.S. CONGRESS INQUIRY

LD171144 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Washington June 17 TASS — Timoci Bavadra, former prime minister of Fiji, has urged U.S. Congress to examine facts suggesting possible involvement of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in the recent coup staged in that Pacific country.

Speaking at a press conference here, he said that he had reliable information to the effect that William Pope, director of the Fiji office of the U.S. International Development Agency, had personally paid 200,000 dollars to one of the leaders of the opposition forces with a view to provoking anti-government actions in the islands. The Fiji Government knew that Pope was closely connected with the CIA.

According to Bavadra, a private group of Americans drawn into the Iran-Contras affair was also involved in organizing the coup in Fiji. He said that shortly before the developments Fiji had been visited by Vernon Walters, former CIA deputy director and present-day U.S. ambassador to the U.N., as well as U.S. Retired General John Singlaub who had taken direct part in the shipment of armaments to the Contras by-passing the ban imposed by U.S. Congress.

According to Bavadra, Walters and Singlaub who visited Fiji before and after the coup held secret talks there with opponents of his government.

VORONTSOV LEAVES BAGHDAD AFTER MEETINGS

LD180742 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Baghdad June 18 TASS — Yuliy Vorontsov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR staying on a visit here, left the Iraqi capital today. He exchanged views with Iraqi officials, including President Saddam Husayn of Iraq and Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister, on problems connected with bilateral relations, the situation in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area.

IRAN'S MUSAVI GREETS RYZHKOV FROM OVERFLYING PLANE

LD161113 Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 16 TASS — Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has sent a telegram from board a plane to Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The telegram said, inter alia: "Flying over your country, I convey to you and the Soviet people our assurances of a friendly dispostion and the best of wishes from the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran."

IZVESTIYA DENOUNCES U.S. 'ESCALATION' IN GULF

PM161439 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "Myths and Reality"]

[Text] Reports about the situation in the Persian Gulf area convey the impression that the recent escalation of U.S. military preparations is about to produce another explosion there.

Official White House spokesmen have warned Iran that a strike against its territory will be launched if it decides to deploy its missile installations near the Strait of Hormuz. President R. Reagan himself deemed it necessary to declare that this was no bluff. And, in view of the presence in the Persian Gulf of a vast Washington naval armada, it may be assumed that this could actually happen. Furthermore, the Egyptian newspaper AL-WAFD reports, the United States has in recent days airlifted into the area hundreds of tons of weapons, equipment, and supplies from U.S arsenals and arms dumps in the FRG, Israel, and the United States itself.

Tehran, in turn, is trying not to lag behind. The IRNA agency has circulated a statement issued by the Iranian Naval Command which describes the U.S. intention to make use of military bases located on the territory of certain Persian Gulf countries as "provocative and against Iran's interests." The statement says further: "The Iranian naval forces will resolutely counter the U.S. Armed Forces' unwanted presence in the region. They are prepared to attack and to occupy bases in the region placed at the Americans' disposal."

Reading all these threats that the Americans and the Iranians are hurling against each other, it is difficult to believe that until quite recently U.S. and Iranian leaders were engaged in behind-the-scenes deals, successfully negotiating and bargaining with each other. [paragraph continues]

So successfully that, according to specialists, secret deliveries of major U.S. arms shipments to Iran have enabled that country to intensify the Iraq-Iran war still further. As U.S. lawmakers investigating the "Iran-contra" affair learned with amazement a few days ago, events at that time were going so well that Lieutenant Colonel O. North, the now-notorious former staffer of the U.S. National Security Council, told the Iranians that "the United States was prepared to intervene in the Persian Gulf on Iran's side."

When the "Irangate" scandal broke, Washington swung in the opposite direction and, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, the U.S. President "finding himself under pressure to compensate for the secret deals with Iran, in January adopted measures to strengthen Arab confidence by building up U.S. naval forces" in the Persian Gulf. The newspaper, in an effort to play things down, writes in this context. "There is a certain amount of untidiness within the Reagan Administration as regards the elaboration of policy on the Iran-Iraq war." In different circumstances it might be possible to ignore this "untidiness" which, judging by appearances, no one in Washington finds surprising. However, as distinct from untidiness in someone's individual apartment, this untidiness is leading to the radical expansion of one of the bloodiest regional conflicts, which is fraught with serious consequences not just for the peoples of the said region, but the world as a whole.

Owing to Washington's stereotyped thinking, it is plain that the main motive for all the U.S. Administration's current actions in the Persian Gulf zone is strongly tinged with anti-Sovietism. Explaining the background to the U.S. agreement to help Kuwait ensure the passage of its tankers through the Gulf, for instance, White House Chief of Staff H. Baker bragged in Venice: "We have stopped the Soviet Union from realizing its intention which, I am convinced, consists in extending its control, and its influence in general, to the Near East."

This is how they fabricate false myths, and as time goes by they even begin to believe in their own fabrications. Incidentally, IZVESTIYA in its No 157 edition of 5 June 1987, in an article reprinted from the U.S. newspaper SAN FRANCISCO BAY GUARDIAN, revealed who is "concocting" this kind of fabrication, and how.

The Soviet Union has stated dozens of times and confirmed in practice that, first, it is not seeking to gain any spheres of influence in any part of the world. And second, that in its approach to international affairs it proceeds from the fact that in our nuclear age it is in the strategic interests of all states and peoples to avert the possibility of a thermonuclear catastrophe and, with this end in mind, to strive in every way for a relaxation of international tension rather than trying to escalate it. The Soviet Union is convinced that eliminating "flashpoints" and resolving regional conflicts would be a major contribution to this cause. As for the Persian Gulf as such, it is possible to cite J. Record, one of the leading specialists of the U.S. Hudson Institute: Writing in THE WASHINGTON POST, he rejects Washington's explanations in connection with the escalation of U.S. military preparations in the region and emphasizes that the Soviet presence there "cannot be regarded either as significant or as contradicting the very freedom of navigation which the administration is advocating so loudly."

Even the closest U.S. allies are aware of the danger and unforeseeable consequences of an expansion of the Iran-Iraq conflict. In any case, at the meeting of the "Seven" which has just ended in Venice, the U.S. partners displayed obvious unwillingness to give way to Washington pressure to "share" responsibility for the military adventures in the Persian Gulf. [paragraph continues]

Instead, they declared that there was "an urgent need for new coordinated efforts toward ending the Iraq-Iran War." A similar stance was adopted by the session of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) leading organ held in Saudi Arabia. Furthermore, the participants in this session emphasized that their countries have enough forces and resources to ensure peace and stability in their region.

Thus it is impossible not to notice that, in moving in the diametrically opposite direction, the United States has essentially maneuvered itself into isolation by conducting a policy of escalation of military preparations in the Persian Gulf. In my view this is only natural. After all, time is categorically dictating the need for joint efforts to resolve regional conflicts, which are extremely dangerous for the cause of peace and security. And it could only be welcomed for the U.S. Administration to join in these collective efforts. The sooner, the better, especially since the development of events in the Persian Gulf offers concrete opportunities for doing so.

FURTHER ON RYUYTEL ACTIVITIES IN ALGERIA

Meeting With Leaders

PM151007 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Soviet Parliamentarians' Visit to Algiers"]

[Text] Algiers, 9 Jun -- M.C. Messaadia, member of the Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN) Politburo and leader of the FLN Central Committee Permanent Secretariat, has received a group of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies headed by A.F. Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is visiting the country.

Addressing the Soviet guests, he said: "Since the 27th CPSU Congress, which I attended, the USSR has offered some impressive, extensive foreign policy initiatives, including those in the sphere of disarmament, safeguarding international security, and prevention of nuclear war. These are also the socialist countries' aims, reflected in the decisions of the recent Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference; Algeria approves of these decisions."

Going on to talk about the successes with which Algeria is greeting the 25th anniversary of its independence, the leader of the FLN Central Committee Permanent Secretariat reaffirmed Algeria's determination to continue to follow a path of socialist orientation.

Touching on the international situation, he voiced Algeria's deep concern over the growing tension in the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf and spoke in favor of the earliest possible end to the senseless, bloody Iran-Iraq war, which is needed by imperialism to implement its interventionist plans in the region.

M.C. Messaadia pointed out that, proceeding from its military and strategic interests, the United States is trying to prevent a comprehensive Near East settlement, relying on its strategic ally, Israel, in this respect. He confirmed that Algeria welcomes the idea of convening an international conference on the Near East to involve all interested parties, including the PLO.

Discussing the Chad issue, the leader of the FLN Central Committee Permanent Secretariat said that Algeria is in favor of national reconciliation in that country within the framework of the OAU and without any foreign interference.

The head of the Soviet parliamentary group expressed satisfaction with the coincidence of the two countries' positions or their proximity on the main international problems.

He noted that the Soviet Union devotes unremitting attention to the developing states, proceeding in this respect from its principled stand of equal relations with any country. Indicating the need to create a new international economic order, A.F. Ryuytel stressed that the achievement of real disarmament would make it possible to channel part of the resources into meeting the economic needs of Asian, African, and Latin American developing states.

On the same day the Soviet parliamentarians were received by Algerian Prime Minister A. Brahimi. The sides devoted their main attention to questions of Soviet-Algerian cooperation. The head of the Algerian Government gave a high appraisal of the assistance given by the USSR to Algeria in various spheres, noting that this bilateral cooperation is strategic and in the interests of the two countries' peoples. He inquired about the economic restucturing process in the USSR and the changes taking place in the Soviet Union.

The sides expressed confidence that increased bilateral exchanges of delegations, experience, and information undoubtedly help to deepen Soviet-Algerian relations of friendship and cooperation.

The deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium informed A. Brahimi about the current restucturing process in the USSR and about how the Soviet people are resolving the important tasks of speeding up socioeconomic development. He welcomed the achievements of the Algerian people in the years of their independence.

The sides noted that progress has recently been made in economic cooperation between the two countries. At the same time it was pointed out that Soviet and Algerian economic potential would allow the sides to go further in the development of this cooperation on a long-term basis in accordance with the fundamental interests of the two countries' peoples.

V.N. Taratuta, USSR ambassador to Algeria, took part in the conversations, which proceeded in a comradely, constructive atmosphere.

News Conference

LD101438 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Algiers June 10 TASS -- "During our meetings with Algerian officials we discussed questions of strengthening international peace and security, ending the arms race and breaking deadlocks," Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Arnold Ryuytel told a press conference here today.

The head of the Soviet parliamentary delegation expressed confidence that "parliamentarians of all countries can make a substantial contribution to handling these problems and promoting international friendship."

The Soviet people, he said, were busy implementing truly revolutionary changes within the framework of restructuring and accelerating social and economic development.

"Our principal objective is to enable Soviet people to actively participate in the country's socio-political life and management.

"The main goal of our foreign policy is to ensure peaceful conditions for the constructive endeavour of Soviet people to achieve improvement of the international situation and avert the threat of nuclear war."

Noting that imperialism was trying hard to place the burden of military spending on developing nations, the head of the Soviet delegation recalled that the USSR repeatedly offered channelling part of the funds that could be released due to the reduction or cessation of the arms race to meet needs of the developing countries.

It was noted at the press conference that was back in 1984 the USSR advanced a comprehensive plan for Middle-East settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops form all occupied Arab territories, exercise of the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the establishment of an independent state, and granting all nations in the region a possibility to live in peace within internationally recognized borders.

The Soviet delegation highly assessed Algeria's stand on the Middle East issue and the personal contribution by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid to strengthening unity within the Palestinian ranks.

Soviet representatives, addressing the press conference, dismissed as capitulatory the U.S. - Israel version of a so-called umbrella Middle East conference that substituted a series of bilateral meetings with a view to achieving separate deals patterned on Camp David for a general conference.

The USSR favoured a conference with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

On the issue of developing countries' debt, the deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet observed that the Soviet Union fully backed the Third World's demand for establishing (?a new) economic order.

It was emphasized that the USSR, guided by its principled stance, was giving assistance to young nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America with a view to consolidating their political and (?economic) independence.

Departure Statement

PM180855 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit by Soviet Parliamentarians]

[Excerpt] Algiers, 11 Jun -- A group of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies headed by A.F. Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, met 10 June with B. Bessaieh, Algerian minister of culture and tourism, and M. Aberkane, vice minister of cooperation in foreign affairs. V.N. Taratuta, USSR ambassador to Algeria, took part in the meetings.

The conversations examined prospects for bilateral cooperation in various spheres. The sides noted the relations of friendship between the two countries and stressed the need to create a new economic system.

We regard with approval and hope the proposals put forward by socialist states at the last conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee on overcoming underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic system, M. Aberkane stated. These proposals, he pointed out, open up new opportunities and prospects for the developing countries to strengthen their economic independence.

On the same day the group of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies left Algeria. In a statement made before departure the delegation head noted that, despite the shortness of their stay, the Soviet parliamentarians had several opportunities to experience traditional Algerian hospitality and the sense of mutual sympathy and respect which the peoples of the USSR and Algeria feel for one another.

We are highly satisfied with the detailed conversations with our colleagues from the Algerian National People's Assembly and the atmosphere of trust and openness in which they proceeded, he said. The Soviet and Algerian parliamentarians confirmed that the further deepening of traditional cooperation in economic, scientific, technical, cultural, and other spheres is entirely in accord with the interests of our peoples and the cause of peace and progress. The conversations also showed the broad identity or closeness of our standpoints on very important international questions and common understanding of the importance of increasing the efforts of all peace-loving and progressive forces to remove the nuclear threat looming over mankind and secure a world free of nuclear weapons and violence. The urgent need to step up efforts to secure a peaceful settlement of regional conflicts -- those bleeding wounds undermining peace and security in various regions of the world and causing huge damage to economic and social development -- was stressed.

The head of the group of Soviet parliamentarians pointed out that an accord on continuing regular contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Algerian Supreme People's Assembly had been achieved with the Algerian side. He heartily congratulated the Algerian people on the 25th anniversary of their independence and wished them new successes, happiness, and prosperity.

The group of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies arrived in Morocco on 10 June. [passage omitted]

RYUYTEL, SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION VISIT MOROCCO

Arrival Statement

LD111303 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Rabat June 11 TASS -- A group of deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Vice President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Arnold Ryuytel, arrived in Morocco on Wednesday [10 June]. The Soviet MPs were met at Casablanca's international airport by First Deputy Chairman of Morocco's Chamber of Representatives M.J. Essaid and other officials. Soviet Ambassador to Morocco Malik Fazylov was also among the welcoming party.

"Stepping on this hospitable land," the group's head said, "we look forward to meetings with our Moroccan counterparts. The main aim of our visit is to inform the Moroccan MPS, statesmen and the public of the reforms in the Soviet Union which aim to step up the country's socio-economic development and extend democracy."

"We have arrived here with the readiness thoroughly to discuss serious international issues which equally concern our two countries: ensuring peace and security in the world, terminating the arms race, unblocking the existing conflict situations, primarily the Middle Eastern crisis. We are convinced that MPS may make a worthy contribution to strengthening mutual understanding between Morocco and the USSR and to extending mutually beneficial cooperation between them."

The head of the Soviet parliamentary group expressed the hope that the visit of the Soviet parliamentarians to Morocco would help further develop Soviet-Moroccan relations in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and world pece.

M.J. Essaid cordially welcomed the Soviet guests and wished them fruitful meetings and conversations in Morocco. He stressed the need and usefulness of a wide exchange of opinions between the parliamentarians of the two countries on major international issues.

Series of Meetings

LD120916 Moscow TASS in English 0643 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Rabat June 12 TASS — A visit to Morocco of a group of deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Arnold Ryuytel, deputy president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is going on.

The guests were received by Jalal Essaid, first deputy chairman of the Chamber of Representatives of Morocco. The parliamentarians of the two countries held a joint working session. From the Moroccan side it was attended by heads of the parliamentary groups of political parties, both government and opposition ones. They all pointed out the importance of a further expansion of interparliamentary ties between the two countries and set forth the stands of their parties on questions connected with the internal life and foreign policy of Morocco. Leaders of the Moroccan political parties unanimously welcomed the process of reorganization and a revolutionary renewal of Soviet society and expressed a high appreciation of Soviet peace initiatives.

The session heard with special attention a report of Ali Yata, deputy of the Chamber of Representatives, general secretary of the Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco. Touching upon the changes now under way in the USSR, he said that they would enhance the prestige of socialism the world over and would demonstrate its superiority over capitalism. Ali Yata supported the stand of the Soviet Union on problems connected with the Middle East settlement, the stopping of the Iranian-Iraq war and a political settlement of other regional conflicts.

The head of the group of Soviet parliamentarians told the session about the fulfilment by Soviet people of resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress on the accelerated development of the society on the basis of achievements of scientific and technological progress and on the expansion of socialist democracy.

He pointed out the relationship between the accomplishments in the creative activities of Soviet people and the preservation of peace.

The first and foremost objective of Soviet peace initiatives is a complete elimination of nuclear arsenals and the ridding of humanity of the menace of wars. This would permit to resolve complicated economic and social problems of developing countries using part of the resources released as a result of the discontinuation of the arms race.

In the course of the exchange of views the Soviet parliamentarians gave a substantiated explantion of the Soviet stand on the problem of Western Sahara. It was emphasized that the Soviet stand was based on the recognition of the right to self-determination for the population of Western Sahara. Resolutions to this effect adopted by the U.N. and the OAU create a basis and a necessary framework for the settlement of this complicated problem of the Maghreb region.

The group of deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet had a conversation with Moulay Zine Zahidi, minister-delegate for prime minister for economic problems. During the conversation they discussed cooperation between the USSR and Morocco in various spheres. The Soviet delegation were received by Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs of Morocco, who pointed out the importance of interparliamentary ties for the deepening of mutual understanding and strengthening friendship between the Moroccan and Soviet peoples. [Moscow TASS in English at 1407 GMT on 12 June reports that the Ryuytel delegation was also received on 12 June by Mohamed Benaissa, Morocco's minister of cultural affairs.]

Soviet representatives held a press conference and answered questions of Moroccan journalists who were interested in problems connected with the reorganization in the USSR, as well as in the Soviet stand on disarmament, the Middle East settlement and regional conflicts.

End of Visit

LD142210 Moscow TASS in English 2032 GMT 14 Jun 87

[Text] Rabat June 14 TASS — A group of deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by A.F. Ryuytel, deputy president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, ended its visit to Morocco today. It included S.A. Losev, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and TASS director general, and T.V. Salakhov, deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation and first secretary of the board of the USSR Artists' Union.

Soviet parliamentarians held working meetings in the chamber of representatives (parliament) of Morocco with Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Morocco, and with other members of the Moroccan Government. Talks with the Moroccan side were attended by M.S. Fazylov, Soviet ambassador to Morocco. The guests visited the city of Fez where they were received by Mehdi Mrani Alaoui, governor of the region, and Abderrahim Filali, chairman of the municipal council.

Before leaving Morocco, Ryuytel made the following statement in the Casablanca international airport: "We are leaving your country with the best impressions of the visit. We held a useful and detailed exchange of views with Moroccan parliamentarians on a wide range of questions of mutual interest. We are satisfied with the fact that the stands of the USSR and Morocco on the most important international problems are identical or similar. Both countries come out consistently for the consolidation of peace, the curbing of the arms race and the prevention of a nuclear war.

"In conditions of the present-day complicated situation it is especially important that all the peace-minded countries pool their efforts and act proceeding from the principle of collective responsibility for the destinies of the world. Parliamentarians are to play an important part in it. The solution of this problem is the objective of the Soviet initiative on the creation of a comprehensive system of international security.

"The sides analyzed ways of settling conflict situations, primarily in the Middle East. They reaffirmed their opinion that an international conference with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, should be convened for settling the crisis in that region. Soviet and Moroccan parliamentarians spoke out in favour of a further development of mutually advantageous all-round cooperation and the strengthening of friendship between the Soviet Union and Morocco."

RYUYTEL-LED DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN EGYPT

Arrival Statement

LD150818 Moscow TASS in English 0641 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Cairo June 15 TASS — A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Arnold Ryuytel, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic, has arrived in the Egyptian capital.

On the delegation are Sergey Losev, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, director-general of the Soviet news agency TASS and Tair Salakhov, first secretary of the board of the Artists' Union of the USSR.

At Cairo's international airport the leader of the Soviet parliamentary delegation made the following statement for the press:

"We have arrived in Cairo for a brief working visit. Our delegation has already visited Libya, Algeria, and Morocco in a tour of North African countries".

"The purpose of our tour is to continue contacts with representatives of the parliaments of Arab countries. It is our deep conviction that the widening of such contacts between parliamentarians serves the cause of strengthening peace and bettering mutual understanding between peoples".

"We hold that the parliamentarians can and must contribute to achieving universal security, to ending the arms race, and to preventing nuclear war. Neither efforts nor energies should be spared when deciding on the question whether life on earth should be preserved, for the answer is clear to everyone".

"It is essential to do everything for the survival of mankind. We are of the opinion that the efforts of all countries and peoples, various political parties, parliaments, public organizations, and all upright people should be doubled and redoubled in the work of peace."

"We are also worried by the complex and explosive situation taking shape in the Middle East, in the Persian Gulf area. We would like to discuss with our colleagues, the Egyptian parliamentarians, specific ways leading to the resolution of dangerous conflict situations. An end should be put to such situations. Everyone should act to attain this end".

"We hope that during talks in Egypt we shall also discuss bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the Arab Republic of Egypt. There exists a good basis for expansion of fruitful cooperation. We are gratified by the fact that Soviet-Egyptian contacts have favourable prospects."

"Allow me to express hope that our stay in Cairo will be useful, will bring positive results, and will serve the interests of the two countries."

Exchange With Egyptian Speaker

LD151735 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Cairo June 15 TASS -- A group of MP's from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR led by Arnold Ryuytel, a vice-president of its Presidium and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Estonia, today met with Rif'at al-Mahjub, speaker of the People's Assembly of Egypt.

During a thorough exchange of opinions stress was made on the importance of developing parliament-to-parliament contacts in the interest of improving relations between the two countries.

The Egyptian side recalled in this connection that since last year's visit by a Supreme Soviet delegation changes for the better had taken place in Soviet-Egyptian relations in various fields.

Rif'at al-Mahjub said the current visit by Soviet parliamentarians was seen here as another sign of the USSR's desire to strengthen friendship with Egypt.

Special attention was paid during the meeting to the problem of a Middle East settlement. The sides emphasized the urgent need for convening an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, without delay.

It was pointed out that the USSR and Egypt had a common interest in an early end to the senseless bloody war between Iran and Iraq which was threatening international peace. It was said that the UN Security Council was called upon to take effective measures to put an end to the conflict.

Rif'at al-Mahjub stressed his country's desire to act together with the Soviet Union in the name of [word indistinct] peace and security.

Taking part in the meeting were [name indistinct] chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the People's Assembly of Egypt, TASS Director-General Sergey Losev, Tair Salakhov, first secretary of the board of the Union of Artists of the USSR, and Gennadiy Zhuravlyov, Soviet ambassador to Egypt.

Mubarak Meeting, Departure

PM181520 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Soviet Parliamentarians' Visit to Egypt and Syria"]

[Text] Cairo June 16 TASS -- President Husni Mubarak of Egypt received a group of deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR led by Arnold Ryuytel], deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The head of the group of Soviet parliamentarians spoke of the restructuring process in the USSR and the Soviet Union's foreign policy initiatives.

During the meeting the sides discussed the development of Soviet-Egyptian relations. The president of Egypt expressed satisfaction at steps taken in recent years to expand economic cooperation between Egypt and the USSR.

Husni Mubarak advocated further expansion and consolidation of bilateral relations, stressing that "the Soviet Union was and remains a friend of the Egyptian people." During the discussion of international problems the Egyptian president spoke with appreciation of the Soviet Union's foreign policy efforts to promote peace. Husni Mubarak also advocated the convocation of an international Middle East conference to be attended by all the sides concerned including the PLO. At the same time he pointed out that serious obstacles to such a conference still exist.

'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Egypt, Sergey Losev, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and TASS director general, Tair Salakhov, deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and first secretary of the Board of the USSR Artists' Union, and Gennadiy Zhuravlev, USSR ambassador to Egypt, were present during the meeting. Soviet MP's later attended a news conference where they answered numerous questions from the Egyptian media. Today the group of Soviet deputies left Cairo for Damascus.

Egyptian Coverage

For Egyptian media coverage of the official visit by Arnold Ryuytel, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, see the Egypt section of the 15 June Near East and South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

RYUYTEL-LED DELEGATION BEGINS SYRIA VISIT

PM181522 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Soviet Parliamentarians' Visit to Egypt and Syria"]

[Text] Damascus, 17 Jun -- A group of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies has arrived here at the invitation of the People's Council (parliament) of the Syrian Arab Republic. The Soviet parliamentarians were met at Damascus international airport by M. al-Zulbi, chairman of the Syrian People's Council, and other officials. Among the welcoming party was A.S. Dzasokhov, USSR ambassador to Syria.

On his arrival A.F. Ryuytel, head of the delegation, made the following statement: We are glad to have this opportunity to visit friendly Syria, with which the Soviet Union is linked by close bonds of friendship. We all still remember the recent visit to Moscow by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. His talks and conversations in the Kremlin with M.S. Gorbachev and also with A.A. Gromyko, held in an atmosphere of trust and mutual sympathy [raspolozheniye], confirmed that the Soviet Union and Syria adhere firmly to the positons of the struggle for universal peace and the peoples' security, mankind's deliverance from the threat of nuclear annihilation, and the just unblocking of regional conflicts, including that in the Near East. The concrete accords reached during H. al-Asad's visit open up broad new horizons for successful progress for the whole range of Soviet-Syrian cooperation. The present visit by a group of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies should be seen in the context of steps being taken to strengthen friendly ties and increase the effectiveness of Soviet-Syrian collaboration.

PRAVDA NOTES DOBRYNIN MEETING WITH ANGOLAN OFFICIAL

PM181503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 17 June A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting with K. Paiama, member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT], Central Committee Politburo and minister of state for inspection and state control of the People's Republic of Angola [PRA], who is visiting the Soviet Union.

K. Paiama reported on the Angolan people's struggle in defense of revolutionary gains under conditions of continuing hostile acts against the PRA on the part of the racist RSA and the imperialist forces backing it. He spoke highly of the restructuring being implemented in the Soviet Union and expressed cordial gratitude for the support which the USSR invariably gives Angola.

The Soviet side confirmed its solidarity with the people of Angola, who under the leadership of the MPLA-PT are courageously defending their country's territorial integrity, sovereignty, and independence and their right to travel their chosen path.

The participants in the meeting declared their support for the just liberation struggle of the patriots of South Africa and Namibia under the leadership of the African National Congress and the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO].

The mutual desire to further strengthen and develop friendly cooperation between the USSR and the PRA and between the CPSU and the MPLA-PT was emphasized.

ADAMISHIN HANDS GORBACHEV NOTE TO CONGO PRESIDENT

LD121715 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Brazzaville Jun 12 TASS — Mikhail Gorbachev's personal message was handed over today to President of the People's Republic of the Congo Denis Sassou-Nguesso by Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Anatoly Adamishin, who arrived here as a special representative of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The proximity of the positions of the USSR and the People's Republic of Congo on major international problems, including the situation in the south of Africa, OAU's role in the present-day world, disarmament and development was manifest once again in the friendly talk.

Some questions of bilateral relations were also discussed.

SHEVARDNADZE 'OFFICIAL FRIENDLY VISIT' TO HUNGARY

Arrival in Budapest

LD170825 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0754 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, 17 Jun (TASS) -- Today E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Foreign Minister, arrived in Budapest on an official friendly visit. At Budapest Airport he was met by Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi and other officials. The welcoming party included B.I. Stukalin, USSR ambassador to the Hungarian People Republic.

Wreath for WW II Dead

LD172150 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Jun 87

[From the "Vremya" Newscast; video report by Ye. Shirokov and R. Karmen]

[Excerpt] In the majestic and spacious Square of Heroes, Comrade Shevardnadze laid a wreath to the best sons of Hungary, who gave their lives for the freedom and independence of their homeland. On Parade Square there rises a monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin. A wreath is laid at its foot. In tribute to the shining memory of our troops who fell in the battles for the liberation of Hungary from fascism, a wreath was laid at the monument to the liberator heroes on Freedom Square. [video shows Shevardnadze attending]

Talks With Varkonyi

LD171450 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1405 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, 17 Jun (TASS) -- Talks between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, opened in Budapest today.

The ministers conducted a detailed exchange of views on key aspects of world politics and main issues concerning Soviet-Hungarian relations.

The discussion focused on pivotal problems of the current times: removing the military threat, eliminating nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, strengthening European and global security, and developing and democratizing international cooperation.

It was stressed that reality of the present-day world calls for a principally new approach to conducting international affairs based on principles of shaping a non-nuclear, demilitarized, and nonviolent world. Both sides are convinced that the socialist countries' proposals on creating an all-embracing system of international peace and security based on nonmilitary guarantees is a good foundation for forming the new period of humanism through the efforts of all states.

Eduard Shevardnadze briefed the Hungarian foreign affairs minister on the state of affairs at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons. Peter Varkonyi expressed support for the Soviet Union's position at these talks.

A thorough exchange of views was conducted on the theme of the pan-European process in connection with the Vienna meeting of CSCE participating states. The ministers stressed the importance of questions of security not being separated from others at this meeting, and of the disarmament talks being conducted with the participation of all European states without exception, including the neutral and nonaligned. They expressed support for the idea of holding a meeting of CSCE foreign affairs ministers.

The two sides expressed support for the envigoration of the work at the Vienna meeting, where both countries' delegations interact in the interests of the comprehensive development of the Helsinki process.

Talks With Lazar

PM181311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "On a Friendly Visit"]

[Text] Budapest, 17 Jun — Today E.A. Shevardnadze met with G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

In the talks, which were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, E.A. Shevardnadze spoke of the work of the CPSU and the Soviet Government in realizing the 27th party congress decisions, the course of restructuring in the USSR, the profound transformations being prepared for the economic mechanism, and the creation of an integral and flexible system for managing the national economic complex.

During an examination of the state of and the prospects for Soviet-Hungarian relations, special attention was devoted to questions of cooperation in the trade, economic, scientific, and technical spheres. In this connection it was emphasized that the implementation of the principled accords reached during the meetings and talks between M.S. Gorbachev and J. Kadar ensures a strong political basis for developing and deepening the two countries' cooperation and switching it to a new level meeting the two countries' contemporary potential and the scale of the tasks facing them. It was noted with satisfaction that definite progress has become apparent in the establishment of direct ties and the creation of joint enterprises.

The exchange of opinions on urgent questions of Soviet-Hungarian relations was of a businesslike and constructive nature.

Varkonyi Speech at Dinner

PM181413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech by Hungarian Foreign Minister P. Varkonyi at 17 June Budapest dinner for Soviet Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze under the general heading: "On a Friendly Visit"]

[Text] P. Varkonyi gave a dinner in E.A. Shevardnadze's honor. Greeting the Soviet guest, he said, in particular:

We regard meetings and visits of Hungarian and Soviet leaders as a contribution to strengthening friendship between the Hungarian and Soviet peoples and to developing Hungarian-Soviet cooperation. Meetings between J. Kadar and M.S. Gorbachev are of outstanding significance in this.

The restructuring taking place in the Soviet Union is reflected not only in transformations inside the country but also in international relations. It is helping to enhance the Soviet Union's prestige in the world arena, to shape more efficient relations among the socialist community countries, and to strengthen the democratic foundations of interstate relations. M.S. Gorbachev's words about the inadmissibility of nuclear war and that security must be preserved at the lowest level of arms, as well as his appeal to broaden East-West dialogue, express the essence of Soviet foreign policy and accord with the basic requirements of world development. Hungary entirely agrees with that policy, is interested in its success, and wholly supports it.

For decades Hungarian foreign policy has proceeded from the need to develop East-West dialogue and cooperation. And when the overall international situation was becoming exacerbated and the voice of the forces of confrontation was louder than that of the forces conscious of their responsibility for the destiny of mankind, we strove for a dialogue and to remove contradictions through negotiation. In the interests of fulfilling the tasks set by the MSZMP, Hungarian diplomacy will continue to take an active part in realizing the socialist community's international initiatives and will use the available means and opportunities to achieve this end.

Today the Hungarian people are in the front ranks of fighters for social progress, in the family of the peoples building socialism. It is extremely important to us that for the first time in our history we have an ally who offers the Hungarian people disinterested cooperation promoting each other's well-being. The Soviet Union is an ally of the Hungarian working class and of the entire people, a friend who has given us disinterested assistance in defending the gains of social progress and strengthening our national independence.

The restructuring taking place in the Soviet Union helps us, too, and is a stimulus for accelerating Hungary's development and resolving the tasks facing the country. Economic and social reform signifying qualitative renewal is a decisive condition for implementing our program. In achieving these aims we attach great significance to utilizing the potential of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation. The all-around development of our economic ties is vitally important for Hungary. The chief task is to find new means and methods which will promote the achievement of still more efficient cooperation on the basis of unity of views and with due regard to fundamental interests.

The documents adopted at the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee conference in Berlin convincingly demonstrate our countries' constructive foreign policy intentions. To achieve the goals before us, it is particularly important today to strengthen unity and improve cooperation between the USSR and Hungary.

Shevardnadze Dinner Speech

PM181305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "On a Friendly Visit"]

[Text] Budapest, 17 Jun (TASS) — Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, who is in Hungary on an official friendly visit, made a speech today at a dinner given in his honor.

He said: Several days ago in the capital of the GDR, the city of Berlin, which is celebrating its 750th anniversary, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, Janos Kadar, and other highest leaders of our parties and states, adopted decisions which in my view strengthen the foundations of the ancient but splendid edifice which is Europe.

Finding myself here in the very center of the continent, I consider it not out of place to say that a divided Europe arose as a result of an irreconcilable attitude to a different system on the part of those who today speculate on the consequences of their own policy. There is no disputing that in our common European home there remain dividing lines and barriers; however the need for them was caused by totally concrete reasons and circumstances.

There are, unfortunately, people who are pleased by the very fact of the existence of barriers, as an illustration of their own views. As is known, there are various kinds of neighbors. In some cases no fence is needed, as for example between Hungary and Austria, where there is not one on all of the roads which link them. In other cases a fence makes it possible to live normally, without aggravations and crises.

Barriers are overcome not by inciting speeches and melodramatic staged events at the Brandenburg Gate, but by concrete demonstrations of a desire to live in peace and goodneighborliness, and by showing of responsibility in approaches and restraint in actions. Barriers are removed by actions that benefit peace, security, and cooperation.

The most direct and realistic way to remove the various barriers which divide the European peoples today lies along the main route laid down by the Helsinki Final Act. Concrete and tangible steps in that direction can be made today at the Vienna meeting of representatives of states participating in the all-European conference.

There, in every basket, are the businesslike proposals of the socialist countries. And nobody is trying to claim that no problems at all remain. For example, in the humanitarian field: The solving of them will undoubtedly be promoted by the conference on humanitarian questions in Moscow in which all states involved in the Helsinki process and also nongovernmental organizations and groups involved in human rights and the economic and social rights of citizens, can take part.

We consider that the Hungarian proposals on creating an international center of folk art in Budapest and on increasing translations of works of literature which are published in the languages of small European states are in accord with the drawing together of European countries.

And why not hold an economic forum, as proposed by Czechoslovakia? The USSR and Hungary and other countries of the socialist community support this idea because such a forum is in the interests of a future united Europe and it will be a step toward it.

All these examples show the active role of the Hungarian People's Republic in everything that concerns the consolidation of peace, the development of cooperation, and the creation of trust between peoples. Indeed, Hungary is invariably involved in every noble initiative and in all collective efforts aimed at this goal.

Not by chance, the socialist states, the coauthors of the proposal on creating an all-embracing system of international peace and security, asked Hungary to pose this issue for discussion by the UN General Assembly. The voice of the Hungarian People's Republic is attentively listened to at the Geneva Disarmament Conference and at other international forums.

The course of the socialist countries of freeing Europe from nuclear weapons, eliminating chemical weapons on a global scale, and achieving military and political detente is well known.

Here in Budapest many steps have been taken across the lines of division in Europe. Let us refer to the 1969 Budapest Appeal of the Warsaw Pact member states, which was an important landmark on the way to Helsinki in 1975. Let us refer, too, to the program for reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, put forward here in 1986.

The problem of destroying and surmounting the walls of mistrust is, in the final analysis, the problem of real disarmament.

In a tournament of honor and dignity it is easier to win by acting with an open visor. We, the socialist countries, are indeed acting with an open visor. We have just published a document on the military doctrine of our alliance and are waiting for NATO's response to our proposal for it to be compared with the doctrine of the Atlantic bloc.

We are breaking down the walls of distrust with our proposals on the elimination of medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles. Surely the double zero option, which has at last been adopted by the other alliance, too, is of benefit for a Europe without walls and barriers?

Surely our readiness to discuss the issues of tactical nuclear arms — under the understanding, of course, that the result of such a discussion will be yet another, a third, zero — will force one more breach in the wall of suspicion?

It will be a very good figure: three zeros for the benefit of a united Europe. This is also the view of our Hungarian friends, who are making a huge contribution to arranging pan-European cooperation.

A considerable part of that cooperation comes from Soviet-Hungarian relations. They are large-scale in character. But on both sides there is a feeling of dissatisfaction at how our links are operating, especially in the economic and scientific and technical spheres. This is healthy dissatisfaction, for both we and our Hungarian friends want them to become more effective and to provide greater returns. If there is understanding on this point, then there will also be inspiring results.

Budapest is a city of poets, but even they express themselves without metaphors when the conversation turns to preserving civilization and the life of mankind. Therefore I will end with the words of Gyula Illyes: "We must act now according to the dictates of our conscience. Not by repeating empty words and find phrases but with deeds." And this is how you and we act together.

Talks With Kadar

PM191055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Janos Kadar Receives USSR Foreign Minister"]

[Text] Budapest, 18 Jun — J. Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, today received E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister.

E.A. Shevardnadze conveyed cordial greetings and good wishes to the Hungarian leader from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. For his part, J. Kadar asked for his best wishes to be conveyed to M.S. Gorbachev and the other Soviet leaders.

During the conversation, held in an atmospehre of friendship and complete mutual understanding, the participants spoke highly of the level of relations between the USSR and Hungary based on the fraternal alliance between the CPSU and the MSZMP.

The MSZMP leader described socialist Hungary's life and the way in which it is resolving socialist building tasks.

E.A. Shevardnadze gave a report on the Soviet people's implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, the preparation for the approaching CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and the restructuring under way in the USSR.

J. Kadar noted that the MSZMP and the Hungarian people have been following the progress of restructuring with profound interest and sincere sympathy and welcome the transformations taking place in all areas of Soviet society's life.

During an exchange of opinions on international questions emphasis was placed on the need to further deepen cooperation between the USSR and Hungary and among all the fraternal countries in the struggle to remove the threat of nuclear war and to build a non-nuclear and demilitarized world free of violence. Special attention was paid to questions connected with the practical implementation of the foreign policy initiatives put forward at the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee conference in Berlin aimed at resolving problems of concern to mankind and primarily at reducing military confrontation and strengthening security in Europe and throughout the world. As the conversation stressed, the first important step toward ridding the European continent of all means of mass destruction would be to sign an agreement on the complete elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles and operational and tactical missiles in Europe.

Note was made of the great significance of the Warsaw Pact states' proposal to the members of the North Atlantic Alliance to hold consultations aimed at comparing the two alliances' military doctrines and seeking ways to remove the mutual distrust and suspicion and reach a better understanding of each other's intentions.

J. Kadar emphasized that the Hungarian leadership and the country's entire population warmly support the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy, which is aimed at safeguarding peace and international security.

The meeting reaffirmed the unity of views and profound mutual trust traditionally inherent in relations between the CPSU and the MSZMP and the Soviet Union and Hungary.

On the same day E.A. Shevardnadze held a press conference for Hungarian and foreign journalists.

E.A. Shevardnadze delivered a report to a meeting of the aktiv of party organizations of Soviet institutions in Hungary on the theme of the tasks facing Soviet foreign policy missions under conditions of restructuring.

Shevardnadze News Conference

LD181829 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] We begin our foreign reports with the press conference held by Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze in Budapest. Istvan Kulcsar reports:

[Kulcsar] Hungarian and foreign journalists filled the refreshment lounge of the Hilton Hotel in Buda to be able to report to the world on Eduard Shevardnadze's press conference devoted to his talks in Budapest. In his introduction, the Soviet foreign minister said, among other things:

[Begin Shevardnadze recording in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation] We have been here for less than 2 days, but in this short time we have achieved solid political results. We had a warm meeting -- politically speaking -- with Janos Kadar who made a deep impression on us on this occasion, as he always does. We conducted a long and interesting discussion with Gyorgy Lazar, mainly about questions of economic cooperation. We held talks with my friend Peter Varkonyi, and although the time available to us was restricted we were able to survey the most important issues, and were able to coordinate the necessary questions where it was required. [end recording]

The Soviet foreign minister described the spirit of these exchanges of view in Budapest as friendly, open and comradely, and said he is very satisfied with them. At his talks here, the restructuring taking place in the USSR was mentioned, and our partners voiced their anxiety about the future of restructuring, added Shevardnadze. [sentence as heard]

We promised to fulfill our pledges and carry out the restructuring until its completion, he declared. He then listed the international political problems raised at his talks in Budapest. These were the Geneva talks between the USSR and United States on space and nuclear weapons; the Vienna follow-up conference; a ban on chemical weapons, and the establishment of a general security system.

The Soviet foreign minister then outlined in detail the Soviet stance on the elimination of European medium-range and strategic [as heard] and tactical missiles. In this context he positively appraised the decision reached recently by NATO at its foreign ministers' meeting in Reykjavik that agreed in principle to the double-zero option. But he called attention to the fact that the USSR categorically rejects the Western concept that would exclude from this agreement the Pershing-1A missiles that are in the hands of West Germany but are equipped with U.S. warheads.

At the end of his press conference the Soviet foreign minister returned once again to this question. He said there are still more serious obstacles in the way of an agreement in Geneva, but the most important of these is the aforementioned problem of Pershing-1 missiles. The U.S. stance on this question differs from the agreement reached in principle at the Gorbachev-Reagan meetin in Reykjavik, which is all the more sad as time is pressing the negotiating partners because of next year's U.S. presidential election campaign.

Later, in response to a question from the Hungarian Television correspondent, the Soviet foreign minister reaffirmed that if the two great powers succeed in reaching an agreement, overcoming the difficulties on the question of the European medium-range and shorter-range missiles, then there will be a realistic possibility of a meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan.

In response to a question from the Soviet television correspondent, Shevardnadze commented in a condemnatory manner on President Reagan's speech delivered a few days ago in West Berlin, stating that it is not proper for the leaders of the great powers to give instructions to the Germans, to two sovereign states, regarding where and how to constuct or demolish, or delineate their borders.

The Soviet foreign minister spoke in an optimistic vein about the working out of an international agreement banning chemical weapons and the prospects of the Vienna follow-up conference. He said that it is important that a mandate should be worked out there for the conference negotiating the European reduction of traditional weapons and that the neutral and nonaligned countries should also participate in the latter conference.

This was followed by a question from Hungarian radio:

[Begin recording] [unidentified correspondent] How would you define the characteristics of restructuring in Soviet foreign policy and diplomatic activity?

[Shevardnadze in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation] Restructuring is the practical struggle for peace, to end the arms race, to eliminate the nuclear armory and chemical weapons. It is a practical struggle, with the participation of all our friends, for the creation of trust between nations, so that the Soviet Union and other countries will be able to realize their socioeconomic goals. [end recording]

He then answered the question from the American news agency correspondent, who asked him about the Soviet position regarding Hungarian-Romanian relations. There are problems which occur even inside a family; there can be differences of opinion even between socialist countries, between neighbors, said the Soviet foreign minister. There can be a heavy legacy, he said. He continued: I understand that both the Hungarian and the Romanian comrades have taken appropriate measures for the settlement of the mutually disturbing issues. Were I to go into a detailed discussion of the problem, Shevardnadze added, I am afraid that I would be interfering in the internal affairs of two socialist countries.

To the question as to whether on the next stage of his tour, in Belgrade, a visit by Gorbachev to Yugoslavia will be discussed, the Soviet foreign minister said that certain aspects of the visit are certain to be discussed but its timing will be fixed later.

A French lady journalist asked Shevardnadze whether he had met Zhao Ziyang, Chinese acting general secretary and premier, in Budapest. The reply was unequivocal: No, I did not meet him.

FURTHER ON SHEVARDNADZE TOUR OF BLOC COUNTRIES

For further coverage of the visit by Eduard Shevardnadze, foreign affairs minister and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, to Bulgaria, Hungary, and Yugoslavia, see the respective sections of the 15 June East Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETINGS WITH BLOC LEADERS NOTED

Talks With Kadar

PM181057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Intensifying Relations"]

[Text] Budapest, 16 Jun — A meeting has been held here between J. Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, and Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council. [paragraph continues]

During the conversation opinions were exchanged on the most important international issues and the sides discussed the tasks facing the MSZMP and the CPC and topical issues concerning the intensification of interparty and interstate relations.

The Chinese leader expressed gratitude to the Hungarian people for the assistance they have given the PRC in socialist building. He stressed the need to constantly improve and develop socialism in order to avoid stagnation.

Talks With Losonczi

LD171528 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest June 17 TASS — Pal Losonczi, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, today had a meeting with Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, premier of the PRC State Council, who is on an official friendly visit in Hungary.

As reported by MTI agency, when assessing the Chinese leader's visit Pal Losonczi noted that it had raised Sino-Hungarian relations to a high level. The Hungarian People's Republic, he said, is interested in a further development of bilateral contacts, mutual exchange and study of experience.

Zhao Ziyang described his talks with Hungarian leaders as successful and productive. He spoke highly of socialist Hungary's accomplishments in economic and social development and of its efforts to strengthen international peace and security.

Talks With Zhivkov

LD182111 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia June 18 TASS — There was a meeting here today between General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov and Acting General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Zhao Ziyang who arrived in Bulgaria for an official visit.

During the meeting the leaders of the two countries exchanged information on the state of and tasks for the social and economic development of the two countries, discussed a number of topical international problems. Special attention was paid to the exchange of experience in the implementation of economic transformations.

The sides positively assessed the successes achieved in the widening of all-round relations between Bulgaria and the PRC and expressed the readiness for the further development of relations on the basis of confidence and mutual understanding, declared for specific use of favourable opportunities that have already been created for this. The sides noted the need to step up commercial exchange, to conduct the quest for new effective forms of cooperation, specifically for joint ventures and deepening of cooperation in production.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES WESTERN COVERAGE OF POPE IN POLAND

PM181059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent O. Losoto report: "Surrounding a Certain Visit"]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Jun — The visit by Pope John Paul II to Poland was indubitably an important event here. The historical and religious traditions of the Polish people played a part, as did the fact that the head of the Vatican is a Pole by birth. The visit was given extensive coverage by the mass media.

Constructive cooperation was recently developed between the state and the Roman Catholic Church in Poland. This cooperation is based primarily on national interests. This was confirmed on the whole by Pope John Paul II's visit to the country.

But what about the Western mass media? Making use of the visit, they decided to renew and touch up the now rather faded image they have created of Poland as a country of conflicts and confrontation between the people and the authorities. As one Polish commentator wittily observed, Western journalists not only brought notepads, recorders, movie cameras, and typewriters with them in their luggage, but also a special "visual and mental set" which enabled them to reshape events to fit in with a prewritten scenario. Otherwise it is hard to explain the fact that many of them "saw" and "heard" one thing only: alleged "calls to battle" and militia blockades preventing people from meeting the head of the Roman Catholic Church. And how overjoyed they were when groups of agents provocateurs tried to organize antisocialist demonstrations in Krakow and Gdansk, disturb the course of the visit, and thereby complicate relations between the church and the state. The Western correspondents' excitement was so great that they even imagined they saw clubs and gas being used.

Something else is also remarkable. At the very time when the pope was visiting the former Hitler concentration camp at Majdanek, where the fascists killed hundreds of thousands of people, and also Szczecin, which was returned to Poland after World War II, and was talking at meetings with believers about the need to fight for universal peace, U.S. President R. Reagan was delivering a bellicose speech in West Berlin, encouraging revanchists in the FRG.

Western propaganda often writes about socialist countries as "closed societies" where, apparently, unlimited censorship dominates. But when Polish television began giving extensive coverage of the pope's visit, France's LIBERATION, for example, virtually saw this as some cunning, sinister design, saying that "the zeal of the mass media... stifles the population's enthusiasm."

Yes, it is true, Poland is still experiencing considerable problems and difficulties. But the country is overcoming them and actively renewing its life.

"You will soon be saying farewell to your homeland," W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish State Council, said when seeing off Pope John Paul II. "You will carry it with you in your heart but you cannot take its real problems with you. The people remain here, between the Bug and the Odra.... Poland's future and its real position in Europe and the world as a whole will be determined by its inner unity, economic strength, and the progress of its civilization, science, and culture. They will be determined by the unity of civil rights and responsibilities."

Polish Spokesman Cited

LD171013 Moscow TASS in English 0952 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw June 17 TASS -- The stay of Pope John Paul the second in Poland served as a pretext for the West to unleash a veritable six-day propaganda war against the Polish People's Republic, a press conference for foreign journalists here was told by the Polish government spokesman Jerzy Urban.

Most television stations and newspapers portrayed this religious and state event as a cycle of mass demonstrations against the authorities and their policy which were supposedly ruthlessly suppressed by the militia, Jerzy Urban said. They manipulated the pope's remarks and distorted truth. What was drawn for readers and TV viewers in the west was not a realistic picture of events in Poland but what forces hostile to Poland would have wanted to see, he said further. Unfulfilled expectations were presented as facts.

Almost the entire western media portrayed the disorders staged after a service in Krakow by political opponents of socialism as a provocation by the authorities allegedly to compromise solidarity's illegal structures. The truth is however, Jerzy Urban went on, that precisely these structures had called for the organisation of political demonstrations. It is indicative that the western press was informed of these intentions in advance and reported them.

GUSEV RECEIVED IN WARSAW BY POLISH PREMIER

LD181037 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers, has received Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is in Warsaw. Issues of bilateral Soviet-Polish cooperation were discussed.

DOBRYNIN, YAKOVLEV RECEIVE SED'S SIEBER

PM121403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Opinions Exchanged"]

[Text] A group of SED party workers headed by G. Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the SED Central Committee International Relations Department, was in Moscow 3 through 5 June.

During talks at the International Department and another CPSU Central Committee department held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on certain topical international problems stemming from the decisions of the Berlin conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, and questions of further deepening CPSU-SED cooperation were discussed.

G. Sieber was received by CPSU Central Committee Secretaries A.F. Dobrynin and V.A. Medvedev.

GORBACHEV SENDS CABLES TO FRG'S VOGEL, BRANDT

LD191025 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has sent congratulations to Hans-Jochen Vogel on his election as chairman of the German Social Democratic Party.

Allow me to express the hope, the message says, that relations between the CPSU and the SPD will continue to develop in the interests of strengthening the cause of peace and disarmament, and for the good of the peoples of both our countries.

At the same time, Comrade Gorbachev sent a telegram to Willy Brandt, which says: At the time when you have decided to resign from your former post in the leadership of the German Social Democratic Party and when the extraordinary congress has elected you as honorary chairman of the party, I wish to convey to you my feeling of deep respect for the contribution you have made to improving relations between our peoples, countries, and parties.

'PROVOCATIVE DEMONSTRATIONS' HELD IN W. BERLIN

LD181823 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Jun 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Provocative demonstrations took place yesterday in close proximity to the GDR's defense installations on the border with West Berlin. A group of thugs shouted insulting slogans about the GDR, as well as demands for the destruction of those installations, the construction of which, as is known, became necessary as a result of the hostile acts against the sovereign socialist German state.

The propaganda show was staged at approximately the same spot where, on 12 June, U.S. President Reagan made an openly provocative and militant speech. The President unambiguously stated then his rejection of the post-war realities in Europe, declaring that the German question is open, and urging the destruction of the defensive installations on the border with the GDR.

As the President was holding forth near the Brandenburg Gate about freedom and democracy, in the city center thousands of armed policemen were cruelly bludgeoning those taking part in a peaceful demonstration.

Yesterday's provocative act took place in a completely different atmosphere. The outbursts of those who took part did not encounter any real resistance from the authorities.

U.S. HINDERING SETTLEMENT IN CENTRAL AMERICA

LD181511 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Washington June 18 TASS — U.S. President Ronald Reagan reaffirmed the intention of the United States to carry on with the policy of aggression against Nicaragua and hinder every effort by Latin American countries to bring about a peaceful settlement in Central America.

An official spokesman for the White House said that during a meeting with President Oscar Arias of Costa Rica the head of the U.S. Administration expressed objections to some of the provisions of the regional settlement plan proposed by the Costa Rican president, specifically the provision calling, among other things, for the termination of U.S. aid to the contra groups.

President Reagan said that the United States would continue putting pressure on the Sandinistas and emphasized that the administration intended to ask Congress for more funds for the contras.

According to preliminary figures, the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency reported, Reagan will request not less than 125 million dollars for that purpose for the new fiscal year starting October 1.

U.S. Senator Christopher Dodd strongly criticized the stand of the White House on the process of peaceful settlement in Central America. Despite its statements in support of the Costa Rican plan the Reagan administration has been opposed to its implementation from the very outset, Senator Dodd charged. He said that American envoys made a series of trips to Central America with the task of finding means to kill the initiative.

At the same time, the senator said, the administration is trying to convince Congress of the necessity of continued aid to the contras for the benefit of implementation of the Arias plan. This is why the White House would like to see the forthcoming meeting of five Central American presidents, scheduled for June 25-26, cancelled.

According to Senator Dodd, Washington intends to make every effort to postpone the proposed meeting till September, that is, after the Congress will have taken a decision concerning funds for the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries.

ORTEGA BLAMES U.S. FOR STOPPING GUATEMALA SUMMIT

LD181502 Moscow TASS in English 1002 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Managua June 18 TASS — President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua has blamed the United States for foiling a meeting of Central American presidents slated for Guatemala late in June.

Addressing a press conference on Wednesday, he said that the Reagan administration was not interested in regional dialogue but was looking for a pretext to isolate Nicaragua and invade this country with a view to strangling the Sandinista revolution.

The Nicaraguan Government, Ortega said, did not agree to the postponement of the Guatemala summit and believed that this decision attested to the U.S. attempts to thwart negotiations between the leaders of Central American countries.

SUPREME SOVIET PUBLISHES AMNESTY DECREE

OW191009 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0830 GMT 19 June 87

[From the Vremya newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet today published an amnesty decree on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Governed by the principles of Socialist humanitarianism, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet has resolved to release, regardless of the length of sentence, as well as lift further punishment, unrelated with the deprivation of freedom, of those condemned who have participated in combat in defense of the Soviet motherland, have been decorated with USSR orders and medals, are women with juvenile children, are pregnant, are men over the age of 60, are women over the age of 55, or are category one and two invalids.

PAPER INTERVIEWS FALIN ON RESISTANCE TO GORBACHEV

DW190931 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 19 Jun 87 p 3

[Interview with Valentin Falin, head of the Soviet news agency NOVOSTI and former ambassador to the FRG, by Ulrich Kempski in the Moscow Press Center; no date given]

[Text] [Kempski] Early in July, Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker will visit Moscow. What significance does the Soviet party-state leadership attach to his visit?

[Falin] During this very important period, the visit has two dimensions — bilateral and multilateral. As far as our relations with the FRG are concerned, all of us know they have not been the best recently. A certain constructive stimulus is therefore needed. I am convinced that Mr Weizsaecker on your side is particularly suited for such a stimulus — because of his nature, his philosophical attitude, and his ability, which I personally have noted about him, of seeing things with an open mind, and by no means narrowly.

As far as the multilateral significance of this visit is concerned, I note that the Federal Republic today does not play the role it should and could play between East and West. Decisions by the Federal Republic for or against some issue or another cannot be internationally ignored these days.

[Kempski] Does Moscow see Weizsaecker's visit as an isolated event or as a step toward future political meetings, including with Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl?

[Falin] If both sides desire to approach such matters seriously, it is obvious that such meetings are hardly possible unless they pursue the objective of further talks, further discussion, and further efforts to broaden cooperation.

[Kempski] Weizsaecker is coming at a time marked by a reform process in the Soviet Union that General Secretary Gorbachev has described as "really revolutionary." Will an official guest like Weizsaecker get some impression of that reform process?

[Falin] Yes, I think so. I even assume that our internal developments and our internal experiences will constitute an essential part of the exchange of views between the general secretary and your federal president. I think the general secretary will have quite a few things to say and to make clear what in the West presumably is not clear enough. I am sure the general secretary will stress that whatever is being done in our house certainly will in no way be disadvantageous to the Federal Republic. He will say that what we claim for ourselves we also wish for your people: peace, stable security, and well-being.

[Kempski] A significant typical feature of your reform process is described by the term "glasnost," meaning openness, publicity, and transparency. What effect is glasnost having on a society, which in the past was relatively closed?

[Falin] Regarding the closed society, you said it. [was die geschlossene gesellschaft angeht, so haben sie das gesagt.] Let me define what we mean by glasnost.

We realized, not just today but years ago, that we could not continue to govern by the old methods. We also were unable to solve our economic problems. Regrettably we realized that too late. When definitive conclusions were drawn from such realizations, it was even later. But as a popular saying goes — better late than never.

What do we mean by that? Until recently, our people were not permitted to have a say in important decisions. Instead, we had gotten used to everything being governed from a center. Everything was seen, understood, and known in advance by a center. Those were bad dogmas that should have been discarded long ago, if they ever had the right of being practiced in view of a people, which, owing to the revolution, possibly has the best political training.

In that way the term democratization has emerged. It is not just a theoretical term. Democratization is already being practiced, although with considerable effort and certainly not at the desired rate. Democratization without glasnost is just impossible. In my view glasnost means, above all, honesty. People should only say what is really true. Those who are unable to speak the full truth had better shut up.

[Kempski] What would be the conclusion?

[Falin] Better and qualitatively more profound information; real discussions that have not been prearranged; not pretending anything and claiming that it was democracy. I know that is not easy. We must find our own ways, ways that are either unknown or were forgotten. Glasnost also means the necessity of explaining to our people the advantages as well as the risks. The people must know what will happen. We have to take such an approach if we want to ultimately be successful with our people. Only then will the people cooperate consciously and support our policy of renewal.

[Kempski] Gorbachev has repeatedly also spoken of the concept of the "new thinking" on which the whole of his disarmament policy is based. Do you know how the leading members of the general staff are coping with that new thought?

[Falin] They should be able to cope with it, even though it will not be easy for many of them -- and that also holds true for other areas. Reeducation is by no means easy, even less so for older people. We know that, too. A considerable degree of inner strength is required to change one's way of thinking and to cope with what is emerging from technology as well as developments in the world and in our country. Not everyone will be up to it. Some people will probably prefer to exchange an active role for a -- let us say -- supporting role. Basically, that is a normal process, which is also occurring in your country.

[Kempski] Will the military have to revise their past defense doctrine?

[Falin] Much will have to be reorganized. For us to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons, for us to renounce all nuclear weapons as such, and for us also to be ready to renounce all types of offensive or conventional weapons, means that the armed forces have to be totally reorganized and trained in an entirely different way.

[Kempski] General Secretary Gorbachev admits having adversaries who are causing him great concern. Do you know how strong it is -- the so-called resistance? Where is the resistance, and how is it motivated?

[Falin] I think such a question needs a very authoritative answer. Therefore permit me to quote the general secretary, who himself spoke about three types who offer such so-called resistance: First there are people who in the past have too often been disappointed. They were given promises and in the end they got nothing. These people wonder if the leaders will succeed this time; let us wait and see. Should it really get better, we will follow later and adjust. Then we will also reap the fruits of reform. There is another group. That group proceeds from the assumption that actually things were not that bad in the past. On the contrary, the economic problems were even rather profitable for them. People in that second group go by the book. They probably hold modest posts in ministries, but, hiding behind their regulations, they wield enormous power. It is not just they personally who live comfortably from that power, but also their relatives, and friends, and so forth. Sometimes those people even try to make believe they support restructuring, openness, democratization. However, deep down they are quite different. In relation to the majority, the number of such people is very small, but they should not be underestimated.

Finally, the third category includes those who ought to be criticized as dogmatists. They consider themselves the guardians of the ultra-orthodox revolutionary idea. They say: democratization -- that is a bourgeois idea; openness -- that does not fit into the ideological concept; market -- somehow, that is a return to the past; individual work -- that means restoring capitalism, and so forth. Those people on principle cannot get reform into their heads.

[Kempski] What is the reaction to that resistance?

[Falin] Those people are not our enemies. We have to try to convince them they are wrong, there is no other path for our country than the path of democratization with less centralization and more openness. We have to work with those people because we are incapable of importing people from elsewhere, who think differently.

[Kempski] Several times the impression was given that Gorbachev was asking himself how long he could put up with all that. He said he was not available for a fundamentally different policy. He also said he would not want to be number one anymore if nothing radical happened within about 3 years. That sounds like a threat of resignation. What is behind it?

[Falin] I think his words were either misunderstood or even deliberately misquoted. Gorbachev never threatened to resign. He meant something completely different. What he wanted to say was that he does not feel like an extraordinary personality, not like somebody sent by God, so to speak. On the contrary, the general secretary only said very unpretentiously and very humanly: I am one of many; I am one of the convinced Marxists, who, without prejudicing the idea of socialism, — rather because of that idea — ask what was incorrect in the past and what must be done in the future, so the idea will become reality and not be hopeless. That is what he meant to say.

[Kempski] Does Gorbachev have enough staying power?

[Falin] Yes, he does. I am sure of that. The man has only begun to demonstrate his ability. He is not only a man with great knowledge and good will, but also one who thinks practically. He has both feet firmly on the ground. That is, in my opinion, of primary importance today for all systems. One must always know what is allowed and what is strictly forbidden — to everybody — so civilization will not be destroyed.

[Kempski] What is your opinion, Mr Falin: Did the leading comrades in the Kremlin, who elected Gorbachev general secretary a little more than 2 years ago, really know what caliber of man he was?

[Falin] Your question is relatively difficult to answer. I would say that some of them formed an idea of what personality the new general secretary was. For others it is still more or less unclear. They preferred the man because he has the right experiences, because he is relatively young, and because he had repeatedly proven that power did not got to his head. Whoever was in a position to observe Gorbachev closely before he was elected general secretary was convinced that the country and the party could expect a lot of this man.

[Kempski] How long, in your opinion, will it take until the process of restructuring will visibly change life in the Soviet Union? In other words, when does the ball get rolling?

[Falin] These days we know better than 1 or 2 years ago how difficult the problems really are. Gorbachev himself admits the quality and intensity of the problems on our agenda today were previously not fully recognizable not even for the party leadership. Unfortunately, I think that further problems will come to light in the future. There is a rather undisputed opinion within the party that the next 2 or 3 years will be of decisive importance. They will probably be difficult years.

After that time it will be quite clear when the majority of the people will profit from the restructuring. However, I think some problems will have to be thought over again. Nowadays we no longer maintain that we already know everything and understand everything that is necessary to know and to understand.

[Kempski] So one cannot say definitely whether and when the process of restructuring will come to a good end?

[Falin] I rely on the positive dynamism of the reforms. It is the qualitatively new aspect of the whole development. However, there is no guarantee.

ALIYEV, OTHERS SIGN FORMER OFFICIAL'S OBITUARY

PM191001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 87 Second Edition p 6

["Obituary of Vasiliy Gavrilovich Zhavoronkov"]

[Excerpts] Hero of the Soviet Union Vasiliy Gavrilovich Zhavoronkov, member of the CPSU since 1929 and personal pensioner of union status, died on 9 June 1987, at the age of 81.

V.G. Zhavaronkov was born in 1906 into a peasant family in the village of Kust in Arkhangelsk Oblast's Ustyanskiy Rayon. He began his working life in agriculture. On graduating from a workers' faculty in 1929 he worked as chief of department and then secretary of the Vologda Komsomol Gorkom. On graduating from the Moscow Mining Institute in 1936 he was engaged in leading party and state work, holding the following posts: second secretary of Leninskiy Raykom and first secretary of Moskvoretskiy Raykom in Moscow; second secretary of the Tula All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) [VKP(B)] Obkom and first secretary of the Tula and Kuybyshev Obkoms; inspector of the VKP(B) Central Committee; USSR minister of trade; USSR minister of state control; deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Soviet Control Commission; and chief of the USSR People's Control Committee Central bureau for working people's complaints and suggestions. [passage omitted]

G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, Ye.K. Ligachev, P.N. Demichev, B.N. Yeltsin, A.I. Lukyanov, G.P. Razumovskiy, Ye Z. Razumov, N.Ye. Kruchina, S.I. Manyakin, V.P. Orlov, Yu.I. Litvintsev, Ye.F. Muravyev, and K.T. Mazurov.

VOROTNIKOV, OTHERS SIGN ADASHEVSKIY'S OBITUARY

PM111345 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 4 Jun 87 p 8

[Obituary of Konstantin Ignatyevich Adashevskiy]

[Excerpts] The Soviet theater has suffered a grave loss. Konstantin Ignatyevich Adashevskiy, one of the oldest masters of theater and cinema, USSR people's artist, and winner of the USSR and RSFSR State Prizes, has died at the age of 91. [passage omitted]

V.I. Vorotnikov, Yu.F. Solovyev, A.N. Yakovlev, Yu.P. Voronov, V.G. Zakharov, A.I. Kamshalov, Ye.M. Chekharin, R.S. Agamirzyan, A.A. Belyayev, I.P. Vladimirov, I.O. Gorbachev, M.A. Gribanov, A.Ya. Degtyarev, I.P. Dmitriyev, Ye.V. Zaytsev, K.Yu. Lavrov, R.F. Lebedev, N.V. Mamayeva, Yu.S. Melentyev, I.A. Naumenko, G.A. Sashchenko, V.I. Strzhelchik, G.A. Tovstonogov, M.A. Ulyanov, B.A. Freyndlikh, V.Ya. Khodyrev, M.I. Tsarev, A.I. Shkurko.

CSA REPORT ON JAN-MAY INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE CITED

PM171121 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 25, Jun 87 (Signed to Press 11 Jun 87) p 2

["USSR Central Statistical Administration Report": "On Industry's Work in January-May 1987" -- passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has received a USSR Central Statistical Administration report on the results of industry's work in January-May 1987.

Industrial output growth in May 1987 compared with May 1986 was higher than planned and amounted to 5.1 percent in terms of the plan base and 3.5 percent in terms of the actual level achieved. The plan targets for May in terms of output growth rates were met by all national economic complexes except machine building.

In terms of the overall results of work in January-May, compared with the corresponding period of last year, the production of industrial output increased by 4.9 percent in terms of the plan base (planned at 5.1 percent) and by 3.0 percent in terms of the actual level achieved (planned at 3.2 percent).

The output sales plan taking delivery commitments into account was fulfilled 98.4 percent.

The rate of output volume growth in January-May 1987 by national economic complexes and union republics is as follows (in percentages):

	Jan-May 1987 Plan as percentage of		Jan-May 1987 Actual as percentage of	
	Jan-May 1986 plan	Jan-May 1986 actual	Jan-May 1986 plan	Jan-May 1986 actual
Fuel and energy complex	2.9	1.6	4.5	3.2
Metallurgical complex	2.6	0.4	3.7	1.5
Machine building complex	7.0	5.1	4.1	2.2
Chemical industry and timber complex	4.2	2.1	4.7	2.6
Agro-industrial complex	4.5	1.0	6.9	3.3
Construction industry complex -- USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry	3.4	1.4	3.9	1.9
RSFSR	4.3	2.2	5.0	2.9
Ukrainian SSR	4.6	2.1	4.7	2.2
Belorussian SSR	6.8	4.1	8.5	5.8

Uzbek SSR	1.8	-1.3	3.7	0.5
Kazakh SSR	4.7	1.6	6.3	3.2
Georgian SSR	2.0	-0.1	3.0	0.9
Azerbaijan SSR	4.5	2.1	6.7	4.3
Lithuanian SSR	5.5	3.3	6.3	4.1
Moldavian SSR	10.6	6.7	11.9	7.9
Latvian SSR	3.7	1.9	3.4	1.6
Kirghiz SSR	0.7	-2.0	2.2	-0.6
Tajik SSR	3.9	0.2	6.8	2.9
Armenian SSR	5.3	2.5	6.9	4.0
Turkmen SSR	1.6	-2.0	3.6	-0.1
Estonian SSR	3.8	1.4	5.8	3.4

/The fuel and energy complex/ sectors exceeded the May and 5-month plan targets for the extraction and production of the main types of fuel and energy resources:

	Produced in Jan-May 1987	Percentage plan fulfillment		Jan-May 1987 as percentage of Jan-May 1986
		May 1987	Jan-May 1987	
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	716	100.5	100.7	104
Oil (including gas condensate), million metric tons	258	102	101	102
Gas, billion cubic meters	302	103	102	106
Coal, million metric tons	320	103	103	101

General purpose power stations generated 3.7 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity in excess of the January-May plan, and 2.1 million metric tons of oil and 5.7 billion cubic meters of gas were extracted in excess of the plan.

In the coal industry, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry extracted 7.8 million metric tons of coal in excess of the plan, including 5 million metric tons of coking coal. At the same time 28 of the 53 coal extracting associations failed to perform their contractual commitments and had a shortfall of output worth R95 million.

In /ferrous metallurgy/, the plan fulfillment for the production of basic types of output is as follows:

	Produced in Jan-May 1987	Percentage plan fulfillment		Jan-May 1987 as percentage of Jan-May 1986
		May 1987	Jan-May 1987	
Steel, million metric tons	67.5	100.6	100.6	100.4
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished) million metric tons	47.1	100.9	101	101
Steel pipes, million metric tons	8.3	100.9	99.8	102
Iron ore, million metric tons	103	102	102	100.9

The manufacture of the set range of metal, and primarily of highly efficient economic types, was not secured. The January-May shortfall was over 200,000 metric tons of rolled low-alloy steel products, more than 100,000 metric tons of cold-rolled sheet metal, and 12,000 metric tons of good quality cold-drawn steel. The January-May shortfall in deliveries against contractual commitments by the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy totaled R347 million.

There has been virtually no improvement in the performance of delivery commitments by enterprises under ministries within /the machine building complex/. Of the January-May plan 97.8 percent was fulfilled, and the shortfall of output deliveries against commitments amounted to R872 million. In terms of the results of work during the first 5 months, 57 percent of all enterprises and associations failed to cope with contractual commitments.

As the following figures show, the plan for the production of many types of output was not fulfilled:

	Produced in Jan-May 1987	Percentage plan fulfillment		Jan-May 1987 as percentage of Jan-May 1986
		May 1987	Jan-May 1987	
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	22.2	92	92	96
Metal-cutting machine tools, billion rubles	1.2	95	94	99.1
Industrial robots, thousands	6.1	96	108	98
Instruments, automation equipment, and spare parts, billion rubles	2.0	100.1	98	102

Computer equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	2.0	104	100.8	106
Tractors, million horsepower	21.8	95	95	94
Agricultural machinery, billion rubles	1.7	101	99.8	104
Grain harvesting combines, thousands	41.4	100.5	102	84
Machines and equipment for stock raising and feed production, billion rubles	1.2	95	90	97

The fulfillment of the following plan targets was not ensured: for the manufacture of metal rolling equipment, long-distance diesel locomotives, and freight and passenger cars by the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building; large electrical machines and electric locomotives by the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry; metal-cutting machine tools and forging and pressing machines by the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry; machines and equipment for stock raising and feed production by the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production; and technological equipment for the light and food industry sectors by the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances.

Lags were allowed to build up in the fulfillment of set targets for the manufacture of many types of advanced, highly efficient equipment, in particular the new, standardized-series electric motors, low-output electric motors for machine tools with program control, metal-cutting machine tools with digital program control, and machines and equipment for the continuous casting of billets.

The output of the main types of products by /the chemical industry and timber complex/ is shown by the following figures:

	Produced in Jan-May 1987	Percentage plan fulfillment		Jan-May 1987 as percentage of Jan-May 1986
		May 1987	Jan-May 1987	
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nurrient equivalent), million metric tons	15.2	102	102	103
Chemical plant protection agents (in 100-percent active ingredients), thousand metric tons	143	98	100	99.2
Chemical fibers and yarns, thousand metric tons	637	100.7	100.5	103
Synthetic resins and plastics, million metric tons	2.3	103	99	101

Commercial lumber (excluding minor timber procurements), million trimmed cubic meters	141	96	100.4	100.8
Paper, million metric tons	2.6	100.6	99.8	99
of which newsprint, billion square meters	14.9	99.5	100.2	103

Plan fulfillment was not secured as regards the manufacture of many highly efficient types of output: PVC, polyethylene, thermoplastic pipes and pipeline components, radial tires, and wood chip and cement chip slabs.

The fulfillment of plan targets for the manufacture of basic types of /construction materials/ is as follows:

	Produced in Jan-May 1987	Percentage plan fulfillment		Jan-May 1987 as percentage of Jan-May 1986
		May 1987	Jan-May 1987	
Cement, million metric tons	56.5	100	100.7	101
Precast ferroconcrete, million cubic meters	49.5	99	100.4	103
Asbestos cement sheet (shingle), billion standard tiles	3.7	100.4	100.6	103
Soft roofing and insulation materials, million square meters	836	99.2	100.1	99.9
Asbestos, thousand metric tons	931	101	101	104
Window glass, million square meters	106	100.6	100	99

Output in excess of the January-May plan amounted to 0.4 million metric tons of cement, more than 20 million standard tiles of asbestos cement sheet, and 13,000 metric tons of asbestos. At the same time, lagging was allowed to build up in the fulfillment of the plan for production of construction bricks. The plan was not fulfilled as regards the manufacture of individual types of advanced products: prefabricated light metal structures (modules), and triple-layer ferroconcrete external wall panels with flexible connectors and efficient thermal insulation (for housing construction).

Production of /consumer goods/ is as follows:

	Produced in Jan-May 1987	Percentage plan fulfillment		Jan-May 1987 as percentage of Jan-May 1986
		May 1987	Jan-May 1987	
/Foodstuffs/				
Meat (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	4.5	105	108	106
Sausage products, million metric tons	1.5	102	104	104
Edible fish products including canned fish (USSR Ministry of the fish Industry), million metric tons	2.4	103	100.2	99
Butter (from state raw material resources), thousand metric tons	568	97	107	105
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	13.3	102	104	104
/Light industry goods/				
Textiles, all types, billion square meters	5.3	100.5	100.3	102
Knitted articles, million items	766	100.1	100.2	102
Hosiery, million pairs	846	101	102	103
Footwear, million pairs	348	100.3	100.2	100.3
/Goods for cultural, consumer service, and domestic purposes/				
Radio receivers, millions	3.3	95	95	89
Television sets, millions	3.5	97	88	88
Tape recorders, millions	1.9	91	87	96
Refrigerators and freezers, millions	2.4	96	96	98
Washing machines, millions	2.3	99.8	96	105
Automobiles, thousands	551	99.9	100.5	100.2
Wallpaper, million standard lengths	208	104	102	113
Furniture, billion rubles	3.6	101	100.3	103

/Agro-industrial complex/ sectors fulfilled the plan for production of the most important foodstuffs. Compared with January-May 1986, output growth was 6 percent for meat, 5 percent for butter, 2 percent for cheese, 4 percent for wholemilk products, 56 percent for fruit juices, 10 percent for nonalcoholic beverages, and 7 percent for mineral water.

The manufacture of vodka, liquors, and wine made from grapes was 13 percent lower than in January-May 1986.

/The USSR Ministry of Light Industry/ fulfilled the May and the 5-month plan for the production of most goods in physical terms. But the ministry's indebtedness in terms of output deliveries to consumers in January-May did not decline in comparison with January-April, and amounted to R617 million. One enterprise in three continues failing to cope with delivery commitments.

The output of the following goods was less than planned for January-May: television sets (by 480,000), radio receivers (by 179,000), tape recorders (by 282,000), refrigerators and freezers (by 102,000), and washing machines (by 102,000).

AGRICULTURE OFFICIALS ADDRESS RAPE GROWING SEMINAR

AU161423 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 9 Jun 87 p 3

[RATAU report: "Let Us Make Fuller Use of the Possibilities of Rape"]

[Text] Rape is a valuable crop. Rape oil is used to produce margarine, mayonnaise, and other foodstuffs. It is a wonderful source of vegetable albumin. However, farms have slackened their attention to this crop. The question how to obtain the highest returns from rape was addressed in Ivano-Frankovsk on 5-6 June, at an all-union seminar on winter rape growing and processing.

Those participating in the seminar proceedings were Central Committee secretaries of the Communist Parties in union republics; chiefs of obkom and kraykom agriculture and food industry departments; leaders and specialists of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee; deputy chief agronomists in union and autonomous republics, krays and oblasts situated in the zones in which winter rape is being grown for commercial purposes; leaders and specialists of rayon agro-industrial associations, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and scientific research institutions; and representatives of the USSR Ministry of Grain Products, Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives, and State Committee for Standards.

G.A. Romanenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, delivered a report at the seminar. He pointed out, in particular, that Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast farms had accumulated experience in winter rape growing. In 1986, they gathered more than 17 quintals of oil-bearing seeds per hectare, while the country's yields averaged significantly less.

In discussing in a businesslike manner the ways to implement the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision on the measures to step up the production of oil-bearing crops and oil, the seminar participants asked about the "Rape" comprehensive scientific and production system which has been created in the oblast They inspected seed sowing at a scientific research station for cruciferae crops, rape growing equipment and technological facilities for seed processing at the "Peremoha" experimental farm in Tismenitskiy Rayon, visited a number of kolkhozes in Bogorodchanskiy, Snyatinskiy, and Kolomyyskiy Rayons.

The seminar was addressed by I.I. Skiba, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department; I.A. Mozgovoy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; and I.G. Postoronko, Ivano-Frankovsk Obkom first secretary.

MOSCOW TV REPORTS DATA ON GRASS, HAY HARVESTING

LD172220 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Jun 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The latest report of the USSR Statistical Administration on the progress of field work has been compiled. It notes in particular that by 15 June the first grass cutting was harvested on the 9.7 million hectares. More than 4 million tonnes of hay, more than 8.5 million tonnes of haylage, and almost 500,000 tonnes of grass meal have been put in storage.

COSMOS 1860 'SPACE RESEARCH' SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD190916 Moscow TASS in English 0848 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS — Another satellite of the earth in the Cosmos series, the Cosmos-1860, was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The satellite carries scientific equipment which is intended to carry on space research.

The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parameters:

initial orbital period — 89.7 minutes
the maximum distance from the earth's surface — 283 km,
the minimum distance from the earth's surface — 255 km,
orbital inclination — 65 degrees.

The onboard equipment is functioning normally.

IMPROVEMENTS IN AES DESIGN, OPERATION CITED

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[TASS correspondent L. Chernenko interview with USSR Minister of Nuclear Power Generation N.F. Lukonin: "Examined at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo: AES — Quality, Reliability, Safety"]

[Text] In order for nuclear power, which has become an important element in the country's nuclear power balance, to continue to develop and increase its contribution, it is necessary to constantly increase AES reliability and safety.

A group of questions associated with increasing the technical level of development of nuclear power engineering and ensuring its safety was examined at a session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo which took place 4 June. A TASS correspondent talks with N.F. Lukonin, USSR minister of nuclear power generation, about the tasks facing the sector.

[Chernenko] The creation of nuclear power installations is a multifaceted process. And each one of its stages, from scientific study to the erection of the structure housing the power unit, must be executed qualitatively. How is this ensured? What additional measures do you propose to implement?

[Lukonin] Despite the fact that our country has accumulated a great deal of experience in AES design and construction, the level achieved in this matter can no longer guarantee the scale and development rates of nuclear power engineering. On AES construction sites equipment is still not always employed efficiently, the proportion of manual labor is decreasing only slowly, and advanced experience is being introduced feebly.

For the purpose of creating AES with high technical and economic characteristics it is planned to radically improve design estimate work, to standardize designs, and to increase the modular nature and factory readiness of the equipment and structures being supplied. It is proposed to expand the options for AES study and design on a competitive basis. Designs envisage the wide use of advance manufacturing processes and progressive design solutions. [paragraph continues].

Ecological-economic issues linked with AES siting and the prospects for these regions' development will be respectively resolved and determined more comprehensibly and thoroughly.

In order to increase the scientific and technical standard of designs, ensure the high quality of project design documentation, and effectively coordinate the work of all the organizations and enterprises participating in the construction of nuclear power engineering installations it has been decided to introduce the posts of general designers for AES, nuclear-fueled heat supply stations, and simulators for operational personnel training, as well as for a series of other crucial equipment.

[Chernenko] Atomic energy and discipline are indissoluble concepts. Equipment can be perfected, but how can you avoid human error?

[Lukonin] What happened at Chernobyl was a serious lesson for power engineering specialists. An emergency certification of the operational personnel of all the country's nuclear power stations was conducted. Each shift studied in depth the causes of the accident. The personnel are tested for their readiness to act in extreme situations. This year, in September, full-scale training and instruction centres will become operational at the Novovoronezh and Smolensk AES. These centers have modular control panels and other equipment necessary for simulating accident situations. The simulators enable specialists' knowledge and their ability to orient themselves in complex situations to be effectively verified. In 1988 2,000 AES workers will undergo such training.

AES leaders are faced with special demands. Not only must they have a good knowledge of the physics of the reactor but they must also have organizational capabilities and be able to work with people. More attention must be devoted to operational personnel, who must be continually trained and strictly questioned about any negligence; but we must also listen to the opinion of those people on duty at AES control panels. They see any deviations from the specifications, they know the "bottlenecks," they notice the equipment defects.

Amendments are also being made to the system of VUZ training for AES specialists. The institutes' experimental base is being strengthened. The period of study is being increased by 6 months. Furthermore, more time will be devoted to practical training at the training and instruction centers and at AES construction sites.

[Chernenko] Although our country has been operating AES for over 30 years, the sector headquarters was created less than a year ago. How is the formation of the new ministry progressing?

[Lukonin] We are molding a backbone of enterprising, forceful specialists with sound theoretical training and operational experience relating to AES. Many people joined the sector headquarters from the localities, from operational AES. We are working on the creation of our own design department and on the development of our own experimental base.

To solve pressing scientific and technical problems we propose to create comprehensive creative collectives incorporating scientists, specialists in various fields, and experienced production workers. This will enable us to accelerate the introduction of innovations.

We have begun important work with our associate ministries. We conduct joint collegium sessions to discuss urgent common problems. As a result our associates are gaining a better understanding of the sector's needs and the high demands which nuclear power generation makes of its equipment.

Currently some 42 AES power units are operational in our country. New units are under construction at the Ignalina, Kursk, Smolensk, Zaporozhye, Kalinin, South Ukrainian, Rovno, Balakovo, Rostov, Crimean, Tatar, Bashkir, Beloyarsk, and Kostroma AES. Nuclear-fueled heat supply stations are being built near Gorkiy and Voronezh. Power units housing fast neutron reactors are being created at the South Ural and Beloyarsk AES.

The experience of constructing and operating AES and the available scientific and technical "spin-off" [zadel] enable us to tackle the wider use of nuclear power sources in the national economy.

Atomic energy, having experienced the harsh lesson of Chernobyl, is continuing to develop, ensuring maximum safety and reliability.

EDITORIAL LISTS QUALITIES NEEDED BY CADRES

PM181621 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jun 87 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Demonstrating Will and Persistence"]

[Excerpts] Any action has a beginning. This means there must also be an end. But does a real final result always crown our actions?

In the recent past many initiatives and various undertakings have been adopted in troop units and fleets. Many battalions, regiments, and ships made commitments to achieve excellent status. At the end of the training year it turned out that many subunits had failed to apply the necessary organizational efforts and had restricted themselves to taking half-measures or merely talking about ways to achieve high indicators and accelerate combat training. And so some of them failed to show any appreciable change.

What is the reason for this? One factor was a shortage of enough determination, organization, and discipline at many levels of control. Now, in the summer combat training period, it is important to remember that raising the standard of organization is a reserve which ought to be brought into play immediately. The psychology of temporizing and inertia must be broken by putting stress on the duty, conscience, and responsibility of every serviceman. It is essential to eliminate attempts to reduce socialist competition to servicemen's mere fulfillment of their duties as laid down by regulations, instructions, and manuals. Competing means showing character and persistence in achieving a result, doing more, more reliably, and better with less expenditure in comparison with the demands laid down, and striving for real progress.

Showing character, will, doggedness, and persistence... This has to begin first and foremost with ourselves, with increased individual responsibility for the state of affairs in the Army or Navy collective. This means making a real contribution to restructuring. It means acting decisively, competently, vigorously, and creatively. And this applies to any job — above all to the military cadre's main concern, which is to fulfill the fundamentally important task set by the party of decisively raising the Armed Forces' standard of combat readiness and discipline, skillfully controlling troops, and ensuring their constant capacity to curb any infringements on the sovereignty of the Soviet state.

On this basis the main considerations today are an irreconcilable attitude to slackness and oversimplification in training; steady, high-quality fulfilling of combat training plans and programs and competition pledges; guaranteed highly effective use of all training time; and persistent implementation of the principle of learning what is essential in combat. This requires of us both willpower and firmness of character.

There are many people in the Army and Navy in whom ideological conviction, high party-mindedness, strength of will, firmness of spirit, selflessness in service, and resoluteness in fulfilling set tasks — everything that forms the basis of a fighter's character — are integral qualities. They are not marching in the vanguard in the restructuring of all aspects of Army and Navy life. Their difficult questing and innovation sometimes entail risk and occasionally meet with incomprehension and even resistance from those who are accustomed to a quiet life and are quite content to see things stagnate. [passage omitted]

Nowadays, it was noted at the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum, everyone has the opportunity to demonstrate his capabilities. And we must help those who want to work with advice and comradely exactingness. Activating the human factor, we must put the main emphasis on strengthening discipline in all control organs and increasing military cadres' individual responsibility for their own assignments and for the professional growth and all-out development of every man's creative activeness.

But there are people in the Army and Navy environment who understand showing character to mean the suppression of others' initiative, total license, and blatant pressure and who substitute sensible disciplinary practice with "turning the screw" and dressing down. In one Air Defense Forces aviation unit, subunit commander Captain P. Paramonov was expelled from the party. The officer's work style had long been at variance with regulation demands. But his chiefs, Major P. Fomin and Captain Yu. Martakov, had shown neither the firmness of character nor the party principle needed to put the officer-communist right in time.

To tell a party, Komsomol, or military comrade the truth to his face, to tell him openly about harmful "touches" to his character, to help him get rid of shortcomings -- these things require us to show responsibility, resolution, and principle. These qualities have to be inculcated by an atmosphere of mutual demandingness right there in the collective, in the unit or the ship, party or Komsomol organizations. When a person is in public view, when everything is called by its proper name, so that deception is called deception, carelessness is called caarelessness, and shortcuts are called shortcuts, the lines of the character are polished and become firmer.

And the communists above all must set the tone. In the Army and the Navy they are expected to set an example in carrying through the policy of raising vigilance, eradicating indifference and carelessness, strengthening discipline, and accelerating combat training and the assertion of everything that is new and progressive in the training and education of personnel. This means that we must take a hard look at everything -- at our work style and our performance -- and then identify reserves for improving them and take action. Only in this way, by transferring the tasks set by the party to the language of concrete organizational efforts, taking everything to its final result, and being profoundly aware of the political import of our activity, can we talk about a show of character, about steadfastness in resolving combat and political training tasks, and about a radical improvement in military discipline.